FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Attempted Assassination of the King and Queen of Spain.

ONE OF THE ASSAILANTS KILLED AND TWO CAPTURED.

Secrecy of the Geneva Arbitration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED.

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued to August.

RETURN OF GRENADIER GUARD BAND.

The Grenadier Guard Band are to give a series of concerts at Liverpool. They return from America in excellent health, and are enthusiastic over their reception there.

COLONY FOR MINNESOTA.

The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool for Quebec, takes out a party of English settlers, pioneers of a colony, which it is proposed to establish in Minnesota.

SUCCESSOR TO CHARLES LEVER.

Richard Francis Burton, the celebrated traveler and explorer, has been appointed to succeed the late Charles Lever as British Consul at Trieste.

THE KINDERPEST.

In the House of Commons this evening W. E. Forster stated that a disease known as rinderpest had appeared among cattle on board a vessel from Odessa, bound for England, and that the Council had deemed it prudent to issue an order excluding Russian cattle from British ports.

SPAIN.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING AND QUEEN.

MADRID, July 19.—At midnight last night an attempt was made to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain. Their carriage was fired on. The fire was returned and one of the assassins was killed and two were captured. The King and Queen were driving home from the palace garden, when the would-be assassins fired upon them. Neither of them were hurt, however. There is immense excitement in the city.

Later.—The assailants comprised a party of five men, who were conveniently posted in Arsenal street. One of the assailants was immediately killed by an attendant of the royal party. The greatest indignation was everywhere expressed at the cowardly deed. The tranquility of the city is undisturbed, although when the accounts of the affair began to be generally circulated, there was much excitement. Crowds gathered in the neighborhood where the attack had been made, and by four o'clock in the afternoon the entire population of Madrid was hurrying through the streets. Their Majesties remained self-possessed during the scene of excitement which ensued after the attack and brief conflict with the assassins. When quiet had been in a measure restored they proceeded to the palace. All classes are enthusiastic in their rejoicings at the failure of the murderous attack. King Amadeus will visit Santander tomorrow in pursuance of a previously formed determination.

MADRID, July 19.—*Evening.*—The King and Queen assisted at a *Te Deum* in the royal chapel to-day. The King subsequently walked through the streets, and was cheered with enthusiasm by the people. All classes are hastening to show their loyalty to and sympathy for the dynasty.

A crowd to-day attempted to take the assassins out of the jail and shoot them, but a strong force of police prevented the act. A judicial inquiry is actively progressing into the circumstances of the attempted assassination. There is no doubt that all connected with the crime will be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 19.—Great importance have been taken to secure secrecy in the proceedings of the Board. The English party, in consequence, refused to go into any society. A number of Italians sent a congratulatory address to Count Sclopis.

There was no session of the Board of Arbitration yesterday. To-day's session lasted from one until four o'clock. All the members of the Board were present. The English and American counsel were engaged the greater part of yesterday, and until a late hour last night, in preparing their pleadings. It is supposed that the discussion to-day was devoted to the question of the responsibility of England, which Lord Tenterden denies.

The Court adjourned till Monday.

MEXICO.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AT A STAND STILL.

MATAMORAS, July 18.—Military operations are unimportant, owing to a tacit understanding between the Government forces at Monterey and General Trevino, at Mondaine, to await the results of the negotiations at the City of Mexico, looking to a pacification of the country without further hostilities.

MILITARY REVIEW.

General Rocha reviewed the Government forces recently at Monterey, 8,000 strong. He is expected here with an escort to arrange to supply his army from this point.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS TO BE REOPENED.

It is stated that telegraphic communication will shortly be opened to the City of Mexico, there being no obstructions.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, July 19.—Longfellow will be taken immediately to Long Branch, where most of the horses that have run at Saratoga will run in the Long Branch races in August. Harper says that should Longfellow recover, and be fit to race again, he would not let him start in another race even if he were certain of winning one hundred thousand dollars.

Second race; purse $1,000; three mile heats. Bassett beat Littleton; time 5:43½.

Lubman won the third race, a mile and a quarter, in 2:17½.

In the three mile race to-day between Harry Bassett and Littleton, Bassett led for two and a half miles, with Littleton lapping him for most of the distance, when he opened two clear lengths as they passed the half mile pole, which Littleton closed up again on the last turn, and challenged Bassett for the lead; they came home in the home stretch, Bassett answering gallantly and winning by a couple of lengths.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—The third day's races came off to-day with fine weather and the tracks in the very best condition. Fully 10,000 people were in attendance, and great interest was manifested in the race between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl. The horses in the 2:34 race not being ready, this race was put on first. The horses were all three in fine condition; premiums $500, $150, and $50. The Maid was given the pole in the first heat, and kept the lead to the home wire. Time on the quarters 35½, 109¾ and 145; heat 2:19. Lucy came in second and the American Girl third. The second heat was won by the Maid in 2:18, the best time in the race. Time on the quarters 34½, 108 and 143; American Girl second and Lucy third. The third heat Maid trotted in 2:18, coming in three lengths ahead of the others, who were neck and neck on the home stretch, Lucy coming in second. Time of the Maid on the quarters 34½, 109 and 143¾.

Much enthusiasm was excited in the crowd during the race.

The second race was for pacing horses; premiums $300, $150 and $50. Six horses were entered, but two were distanced in the first heat and one in the third. The race was won in 3 straight heats by Dan Vorhees, owned by W. G. Lance, of Parkers Landing, Pennsylvania, in 2:22, 2:21½ and 2:22. Harry W. H. Crawford, of Warren, Pennsylvania, was second, and Hoosier Tom, Dan Rickett's of Rushville, Indiana, third.

Third race—trotting—was for horses that have never beaten 2:34; premium $300, $150 and $100. There were twelve entries. The race was won in three straight heats by Flora Belle, F. J. Smith, of St. Louis. Time, 2:29½, 2:29 and 2:28. Four horses were distanced in the first heat. The second money went to Jennie, Abraham Johnson, of Baltimore, and the third to Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati.

To-morrow, the last day of the races, the track will be in fine condition, and good time is expected to be made. The number of entries is very large. Charles W. Woods, of Cincinnati, in attendance on the races here, had an elegant gold watch stolen from his room last evening.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Base ball: Mutuals, 4; Baltimores, 19.

SARATOGA.

Court of Impeachment.

SARATOGA, July 19.—In the court of impeachment to-day, Mr. Beach, counsel for Barnard, denied the statement that one of his counsel had advised Barnard to resign. He then read a plea denying that articles of impeachment were adopted by the Assembly. Johnson, clerk of the Assembly, was sworn, and said if articles of impeachment were adopted he should have had a copy. He never had a copy.

After further testimony and argument by both sides, the Court went into private consultation, and denied the plea of the defense, after which a recess was taken.

On the re-assembling of the court at 4 P. M. Mr. Beach submitted a plea that the court ought not, and he doubted if it could, take cognizance of the charges of alleged acts to have been committed prior to Barnard's last election. The election was an approval by the people of these acts.

Mr. Vaucott controverted the position of Mr. Beach, and said the power of election was subject to other powers. It would be a disgrace to let respondent off on such a plea.

Adjourned.

The Bar Association has designated Albert Stickney to act in conjunction with the managers of the impeachment.

PHILADELPHIA.

Concert of the Prussian Imperial Band.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The first concert of the Prussian Imperial Band was given at Schützen Park yesterday evening, in the presence of about ten thousand persons. The band evoked the heartiest applause, which at times rose into almost wild enthusiasm.

POLITICAL.

Address by Hon. Henry Wilson at Wilmington.

REASONS WHY COLORED MEN SHOULD VOTE FOR GRANT.

Republican Mass Meeting in Chicago.

SECRETARY DELANO'S SPEECH AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Farmer Greeley's "Liberal" Put to the Test.

A REQUEST FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS NOT GRANTED.

Female Suffragists Declaring for the Republican Party.

Address by Hon. Henry Wilson at Wilmington, N. C.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A despatch from Wilmington, N. C., says Hon. Henry Wilson, candidate for the Vice Presidency, addressed a gathering, most of which was colored, there yesterday. He said the contest was not between men, but between the principles of two organizations arrayed against each other. Grant and Greeley were before the people. Some men will tell you you can vote the Baltimore and Cincinnati ticket and claim to be Republicans; but you could as well have been in Lee's army and say that you had fought for the banner of the Union. To vote for Greeley is to vote to defeat the Republican party. It means not only the defeat of that party, but its extermination. They say that it is time for this great party to die. Why, we have just begun to live. We will live a thousand years. He could not see why the Republican party, which had done so much, should die. A greater work than emancipation was to change the hearts of these three millions of American Democrats. The Republican party was always in the right. He (the speaker) had been long in public life, but never have I written a line or uttered a sentence tending to degrade any man, black or white. I have acted with the Democratic party and against it; with the Whig party and against it. With the Whig party and Democratic party I stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle with secession, but you could as well have been in Lee's army and say that you had fought for the banner of the Union. To vote for Greeley is to vote to defeat the Republican party. It means not only the defeat of that party, but its extermination. They say that it is time for this great party to die. Why, we have just begun to live. We will live a thousand years. He could not see why the Republican party, which had done so much, should die. A greater work than emancipation was to change the hearts of these three millions of American Democrats. The Republican party was always in the right. He (the speaker) had been long in public life, but never have I written a line or uttered a sentence tending to degrade any man, black or white. I have acted with the Democratic party and against it; with the Whig party and against it. With the Whig party and Democratic party I stood shoulder to shoulder in the struggle with secession, but you could as well have been in Lee's army and say that you had fought for the banner of the Union. To vote for Greeley is to vote to defeat the Republican party. It means not only the defeat of that party, but its extermination. They say that it is time for this great party to die. Why, we have just begun to live. We will live a thousand years. He could not see why the Republican party, which had done so much, should die. A greater work than emancipation was to change the hearts of these three millions of American Democrats. The Republican party was always in the right. He (the speaker) had been long in public life, but never have I written a line or uttered a sentence tending to degrade any man, black or white. I have acted with the Democratic party and against it; with the Whig party and against it. With the North Carolina election would exert an immense influence on the vote of the country. The people are looking on this vote of North Carolina as a settlement of the Presidential contest. If the Democrats carry it, it will give more votes for Greeley than you think, and if you carry it, it will give more votes for Grant than you have got in your whole State. They say we have stolen, but there has been less percentage stolen under Grant's administration than any other within a quarter of a century—by actual figures less than one fifteenth of one per cent.

Republican Mass Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The first Republican mass meeting of the campaign in this city was held to-night in the square in front of Central Block Market, between Washington and Madison streets, where a stand had been erected for the speakers. The weather was delightful and the crowd that assembled was variously estimated at from three to five thousand men. They were very enthusiastic. Gen. Oglesby, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, made the principal speech. He reviewed the history of the Republican party, recounting the victories it had achieved in peace and war, the beneficent legislation it had originated and carried out, and dwelling on the reign of peace and prosperity it originated. The benefits which the party had conferred upon the people it proposed to continue. It proposed to carry all the reforms and all the great measures that it had originated to final fruition. The work of the Republican party was not yet finished. It had still a great work to do. It could not die, as its principles must live forever. He referred to the charges made against the party. One of the principal ones was its tendency toward centralization, and declared that the cry was a meaningless one, that it was impossible to point to a single fact in support of the assertion that the Republican party was endeavoring to centralize the powers of the Government. Every department of the national Government, legislation, judicial and executive, was intact. No one had infringed upon the powers or privileges of the other. No one proposed or had proposed to do so. In the States all these co-ordinate branches of the Government retained all their powers, and every State retained full possession of all its legitimate rights. There was simply no meaning to the cry of "centralization."

He compared the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention and that adopted at Philadelphia, and argued that in essential particulars the former convention had been forced to adopt the principles of the Republican platform, principles which had been supported and carried out by that party ever since it came in power, the only difference between the two platforms being the unfounded charges contained in the former against the Republican party.

The Liberal movement, he declared, was really only a Democratic movement in disguise. If Greeley should be elected President, he would perforce be ruled by the Democratic party, from which ninety-nine per cent of his votes must come. He warned those Republicans who might be thinking of voting the Liberal ticket, upon the supposition that it was no other than a Democratic ticket, that if it should prove successful they would be set aside by the Democratic party and allowed no part in the result of victory. He quoted from a recent speech of Voorhees, and from a letter of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, to show that while the Democratic party, for the sake of success, had been forced to adopt a platform of Republican principles, they did not believe in those principles, but stood exactly where they had always stood, and once in power, they would repudiate the principles of the platform upon which they had succeeded and put in the principles of their party.

He concluded with a powerful appeal for a united effort on the part of Republicans, predicting that the result would be an overwhelming triumph at the polls. The Governor was repeatedly interrupted by loud demonstrations and applause.

Short speeches were also made by General Beveridge, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and several others.

Secretary Delano's Speech at Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Delano concluded his speech at Alexandria, Va., last night by arguing that Greeley, if elected, would place himself under obligations to the Democratic party, that in the degree of his obligation he would be the exponent of the principles of that party, and that it could not be otherwise, unless Greeley designed to deceive and abuse the confidence which the Democratic party had bestowed on him. Greeley was incapable of such deception, and therefore the conclusion was inevitable that his administration would in some degree at least be shaped in accordance with Democratic ideas and sentiments.

Cameron Interviewed.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A Harrisburg interviewer reports Cameron as saying that the opposition of Forney and his *Press* to Hartranft for Governor doesn't amount to a "puff of wind" now. Forney, he says, is a self-reproach, and therefore nurses a fanned bitterness towards everybody else. He feels spiteful to Hartranft because of the unpleasant admission he was compelled to make in the Evans fraud examination. Cameron, after detailing the connection of the Forney family with the Evans case, said it is believed that Forney will soon find some reason for deserting Grant. He thinks that neither A. K. McClure nor General James K. Moorhead will have very much influence. He says General Moorhead has been sour and grumbling constantly ever since he left Congress a few years ago.

Female Suffragists Declare for the Republican Party.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18.—Susan B. Anthony and other women publish an appeal to women in behalf of the National Women's Suffrage Association of the country to support the Republican party. The women of the country have long looked to the Republican party in hope, and not in vain; for to-day we are launched by it into the political arena, and it must hereafter fight our battles. This great party, this progressive party, having taken the initiative step, will never go back on its record. They further declare that Horace Greeley has been their most bitter opponent, and still pursues a hostile course, and therefore women and women speakers are earnestly desired to co-operate with the Republican party.

The Liberals in New York.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Horace Greeley recently declined to furnish money to sustain a new paper in Washington, saying: "I do not consider that a legitimate political expenditure. If the people will not support a newspaper there favoring my election, we must get on without it best we may."

The *World* says that Greeley is hard at work on the new Encyclopedia, which will be published soon.

Gerrit Brown thinks he will be fully recovered in a week, though he should not probably make any more speeches at present.

Going West to Help to Beat Greeley.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A Soldiers' Club has been formed here with the design of enrolling as many ex-Union soldiers as desire to attend the September convention in Pittsburgh, and making arrangements for reduced rates of fare. It has adopted as its name, the "Go West Club," and members say they will go as far west as Pittsburgh to help beat Greeley.

Suit for Slander.

EVANSVILLE, July 19.—Dr. E. B. M. Brown, the Rabbi of the congregation Benai Israel, commenced a suit against David Heaman, a wealthy merchant, for slander. The slander consisted in charging him with having pronounced the Apostolic benediction and neglecting to devote the proceeds of a lecture to charity, as promised. The damages claimed are one hundred thousand dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Confederate Archives Delivered to the Government.

A DAMPER ON THE CLAIMS OF THE "TROOLY LOIL."

The New Orleans Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1872.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

Col. John T. Pickett, formerly a Confederate States Diplomatic Agent for the Government of Mexico, publishes a statement showing his agency in the sale of the Confederate archives to the United States Government. He says he obtained being $75,000. They were stored in four trunks and duly delivered at the Executive Mansion on the 3d of this month. The documents consist of the entire archives of the State Department of the Confederate States, with the exception of a single paper of service to foreigners, by which many persons of little note on this side of the lines might have been compromised. He did not leave Richmond with these more public papers, but they were faithfully and honorably destroyed by Benjamin on the day of evacuation. There is, says Col. Pickett, but one paper the perusal of which gave me any pain—the report of Hon. Jacob Thompson on the operations on the frontier, &c., the existence of which was unknown to me until the Government officer with whom I lately went to Canada for documents found it. The publication of his report, Pickett adds, will doubtless cause him, with Jefferson Davis and J. P. Benjamin, to feel uncomfortable for a little while, but as I expect to go to neither of them when I die, my sympathy shall not be of a heart-rending character, especially as they have all treated me badly enough in my time, and here I must be suffered as one still faithful to the "lost cause" to say that I wholly repudiate the idea of ever adopting, or burn northern cities during the war, especially Democratic cities, and that I always indignantly denied the allegation until I saw Thompson's report. So let these three worthies wince not. To the noble people whose cause they butchered these now famous archives have no political signification whatsoever, historically or financially they are valuable. I dare say all good citizens and taxpayers are interested in them. In the latter aspect they may save money to the Government by showing the true facts of those who threw up their caps for Jeff Davis and shouted "death to the Yankees" during the war, and now come up here with their claims and perjure their souls by swearing anything that always "trooly loil." I have no sympathy with such. The conqueror stripped me of every dollar, reducing my children to the verge of want and starvation, and consigning me to insignificance and endless toil; but if mere expression of regret at the part I took could insure the return of the last cent, with compound interest, I would send it with scorn unspeakable to accept it on these terms. I do not pretend to have been "trooly loil," but as I labored under the impression that the war is over at last, I am willing to take a fresh departure and endeavor to live in the land, in peace, the party now in power from the care of administering to the common good any longer.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

The General Supervising Inspector of Steamboats has left for New York, where he proposes to consult with inspectors and owners of steam vessels in regard to the working of the present law and the changes which practice has shown to be necessary. He will at the close of the eastern tour visit the line of lakes and western rivers. The inspection has reference to modifications of the present law which are pending between the two houses and which will come up immediately on the assembling of Congress.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

A local storm of some severity is apparently moving northward into Louisiana and Alabama, and cloudy weather with numerous local storms is probable for Saturday throughout the southern and Gulf States; light winds and cool, pleasant weather prevail north and east of the Ohio; a falling barometer and increasing southerly winds prevail north of Indiana and the Missouri river.

MAIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

The Postmaster-General has ordered an extension of mail service on the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad from Hanover to Alexandria, Kansas, a distance of 394 miles, the service to commence August 1st, the rate of pay to be subsequently fixed.

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

The difficulty about Casey holding on as Collector at New Orleans is that the administration Republicans recommend no person to take his place, and the President therefore keeps his resignation in his hands.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The act recently passed by the Legislature of this District enforcing civil rights in all restaurants, barber shops, &c., goes into effect to-morrow. A failure to comply with the provisions of the law is punishable by fine and forfeiture of license.

CONSUL GENERAL BUTLER TO BE REMOVED.

The *Chronicle* says the President in 1871 ordered the removal of Consul General Butler, and it is certain he will not disgrace the American name abroad in any official capacity.

THE COTTON CROP.

July returns of the condition of the cotton crop average 103, a higher figure than shown in any previous year except 1870.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Boutwell is expected to return to Washington to-night. He will leave again in a few days for the North.

ROCHESTER.

Fatal Railway Collision.

ROCHESTER, July 19.—An accident occurred on the Auburn branch of the Central Railroad, a mile east of Pittsford. It was occasioned by a defective journal, delaying the coal train for Auburn. Before the passenger train, which left here at 10:10 this forenoon, could be signaled, a collision occurred. The baggage and express car, and the other, and the baggage car and smoking coach were telescoped. There were quite a number of passengers in the coach, and most of them were either killed or wounded. A special train for the wounded was made up here, and sent to the scene. Three persons, Mrs. Niles Cutling, of Railroad Mills, Mr. E. B. Smith, of Detroit, and an unknown man, were killed. Three were fatally wounded, and slightly wounded John Barker, engineer of the passenger train, had an ankle sprained, and his son, the fireman, had an arm broken. The engineer of the coal train had an ankle sprained.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Trial of Alleged Conspirators.

RALEIGH, July 19.—The trial of Shaddock Jones, colored, charged with intimidating Simon Cravens, colored, a Liberal Republican, came off before United States Commissioner Best to-day. Six witnesses were examined. Much interest and feeling are exhibited by both political parties. The case closed their argument to-night, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until the opening of the court to-morrow.

Four arrests have been made in the case of the conspiracy against the colored man Rose. The trial commences to-morrow. It is generally believed that all of the accused will be convicted under the enforcement act.

LONG BRANCH.

Doings of the President.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—President Grant remains in his cottage, and receives visitors daily from all parts of the country, who bring congratulatory reports of the progress of the campaign.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Judge G. H. Voss, of Indiana, Major T. J. Eckerson, of the United States army, Thomas Murphy, H. V. Hotchkiss, of Chicago, and a number of ladies dined with the President this evening.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Discussing Prison Reform.

The International Prison Congress in London is a general conference of persons interested in the problems of prison management in different countries—but its somewhat pretentious titles fails to express the sole purpose of those who participate in the discussions. It is simply a conference, not a Congress, which is to decide any disputed point. It is a singular circumstance, also, that the English Government has refused to give it countenance, even declining to issue orders for the supply of information concerning English prisons. But other Governments and many private citizens have promptly responded to the call for statistics and suggestions, and the results of the general comparisons of facts and theories will serve an excellent purpose. Two important questions have already been introduced, which open a field for wide discussion. One of these relates to the system of corporal punishment in prisons, and the other to the training of prison officers, and both are important. The system of prison discipline is in need of thorough revision, in Europe as well as in this country, and especially in the State Prisons of the United States, where many inhuman outrages have been committed. Dr. Wines, who worthily represents the American element in the Conference, has wisely counseled his fellow-workers that there is a call for a general change in prison management, and that all the systems of treating criminals should be made reformatory rather than punitive. Thoughtful men on both sides of the Atlantic are beginning to give attention to this subject, and the proceedings in London will furnish the basis for convincing arguments, and perhaps for a sounder system.

BISMARCK, who ceased attending the Masonic Lodge when war was declared against Austria, has resumed his visits, and the fact is construed as an act of hostility toward the Catholic Church.

NEW YORK.

England's Demand at Geneva Denounced.

SPANIARDS EXCITED OVER THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1872.

OLD ENGLAND'S BASENESS.

The Philadelphia *Press* denounces the alleged demand of England that the cases of ten Confederate vessels be excluded from the arbitration as an ill-founded, baseless demand, a demand evidently made with the intention of evading a clear and simple contract. The *Press* says: "That the United States will submit to this crowning act of England's baseness cannot for a moment be believed. We have rights to maintain, and we have the ability to maintain them, and if England persists in her present course, she does so at her own peril."

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 2,343 bales; same time last year, 10,806; total for the year, 2,662,728; last year, 3,752,554. Exports for the week, 8,736; same time last year, 18,033; total for the year, 1,926,994; last year, 3,017,922. Stock at all United States ports, 124,724; last year, 183,774; at interior towns, 9,718; last year, 16,208; at Liverpool, 979,000; last year, 1,000,000.

EXCITEMENT AMONG SPANIARDS.

The news of the attempted assassination of King Amadeus and wife created intense excitement among the Spanish residents. It is said the leading Spaniards will hold a meeting with a view to adopt an address congratulating the King and Queen on their escape and denouncing the authors of the attack.

A DESPERATE CONVICT.

Martlow, who is under sentence of death in the jail at Mayville, this State, seriously assaulted his jailor this morning, but was overpowered. He then attempted to commit suicide by opening a vein in his leg. He is to be hung in a fortnight.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The band of the Garde Republicaine will sail for home on the 27th in the St. Laurent. A meeting of French residents is called to make arrangements to accompany the steamer down the bay.

REWARD.

A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the capture of Ralph D. Hine, wool broker, late of 23 Park Place, who on the 1st of June disappeared with a large amount of money.

SUICIDE.

Alfred S. Duzenberry, a lawyer, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home last evening. His mind is supposed to have been affected by sun-stroke several days since.

LABORERS TO BE PAID.

Comptroller Green has ordered the immediate payment of some two hundred laborers in the department of public works, who surrounded the court house to-day.

BAIL REFUSED.

Judge Pratt refused an application for bail in the case of Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Irish, accused of poisoning the former's husband.

STOKES.

Stokes states that he has every reason to believe he will be let out on bail. He desires to go to Europe.

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER.

The Sheriff's sale of the effects of the *Standard* yesterday brought about one thousand dollars.

LAKE TAHOE.

Another California Wonder.

THE GEM OF LAKES.

Surrounded by Mountain Grandeur.

GRAND FISHING AND BOATING RENDEZVOUS.

After Yosemite, Lake Tahoe. That the latter takes second to Yosemite takes first rank is not, I believe, denied by any one who has made the tour of all of California's scenic attractions. Tahoe is the gem of Lakes, both in size and attractive mountain surroundings. It is the largest lake in the world, I believe, at the same elevation. It is walled by mountains on every side, which rise to altitudes of 2,500 to 3,500 feet above the lake, which is 6,300 feet above the sea. It has an average depth of 1,680 feet, and in one place a 2,090 foot line failed to reach bottom. Its waters have three distinct colors, which are caused by varying depth. Near the shore, in most of places, the color is a pure emerald; further out it is as deep and beautiful a blue as the Pacific or Mediterranean can boast of, while in a portion of Emerald Bay and toward the centre of the lake—the places of greatest depth—it is almost of an inky hue. Its water is as pure as any in the world. It is used by passing steamers without any distillation, or a process through which city water has always to pass ere it can be used in photography. Pure as ether, almost thin as air, sparkling in the sun like the diamonds of Golconda, and always reflecting in its pure bosom, forest whisker-ed and snow covered mountains, and marvelously clear tinted clouds—placed in a region which knows not the word cold and comfortless, and of a temperature, at this season of the year, about the true mean for full climate comfort. A linen shirt is not too thin, nor is an ordinary woolen suit to warm for comfort. The rocks and pebbles and sand surround the shores of the lake on all sides; mud and tule are unknown. The lake is 23 miles long and about 15 miles wide. In fact, if California had nothing but Lake Tahoe, she could still justly claim to be rich in scenery.

The mountains surrounding the lake are nearly all studded with pine, cedar, tamarack being the most attractive and graceful of the trees. A tendency to a shrub-like growth of cedars, and mountain flowers of varied colors and delicate and tiny shapes, carpet the mountain sides of perfect verdure, while here and there, on bluff or bespangle the meadows on the summit of the mountains, which, with the pure azure clouds above, give the impression, when looked up to, of mid-winter.

Four varieties of trout are found in the lake—the silver, black, red and cross breed—and despite the wholesale and brutal destruction of the fish as they go up the rivers to spawn, so eager is the zeal of the angling, with complete success in fishing, especially if he shakes sleep from his eyes at dawn, and his line down in deep water when the sun is bidding good morning to the tops of the mountains, that the supply would be almost splendor with a preparatory flood of soft yellow light. All kinds of row and sail boats are found on the lake, so that the triple recreation of fishing, rowing and sailing may be enjoyed. The water is so clear that a ten cent piece can be seen on the bottom at a depth of 75 feet. The angler can sit on the wharf or in a boat, watch every move of the fish after the first nibble at the bait, and finally get caught on the hook. Minnows swarm near the shores, and children fish for and easily catch them by the dozen. In this amusement they take a far more absorbing delight than in the muck of mud pies, the climbing of fences, or the stoning of cats.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

From Various Points.

—The Democratic Convention of the Fifteenth Illinois District nominated Jno. R. Eden, of Moultrie, for Congress.

—The flouring mill of Badger Brothers, at Ambero, Ills., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss $12,000.

—The steamers City of Limerick and Cuba, from New York, have arrived at Queenstown, and the Weser, from Bremen, at New York.

—The Neff House and grounds at Yellow Springs, Ohio, were sold at auction to George E. Sage, of Cincinnati, for the trustees, for the sum of $61,000.

—Ex-Congressman Thatcher, of Bangor, Me., the oldest graduates of Harvard College, and the oldest Mason of the United States, died on Thursday night, aged ninety-six years.

—The Albion Paper Mill at Holyoke, Mass., caught fire on Friday afternoon from friction in the rag machine, and all save the first story was consumed. Loss $60,000. Fully insured in different companies.

—A man named W. F. Shieb, lately agent for D. Lockpatrick, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was arrested in Little Rock, Arkansas, for forging the endorsement of Fletcher & Haltz to a draft for one hundred and fifty dollars.

—The Trustees of the New York State Soldiers' Home met on Friday afternoon from friction in the rag machine, and all save the first story was consumed. Loss $60,000. Fully insured in different companies.

—A man named W. F. Shieb, lately agent for D. Lockpatrick, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was arrested in Little Rock, Arkansas, for forging the endorsement of Fletcher & Haltz to a draft for one hundred and fifty dollars.

—The Trustees of the New York State Soldiers' Home met on Friday, and organized by electing the following permanent officers: President, Gen. H. A. Barnum; Treasurer, Gen. W. F. Rodgers; Secretary, Maj. D. C. Goddard.

—J. R. Sheffield's paper mill at Saugerties, N. Y., a very large concern, was destroyed by fire on Friday. The loss will amount to $300,000; insured for $105,000. No lives were lost. The mill employed one hundred and fifty hands.

—A defalcation in the account of M. A. F. Wood, Assistant Post Master in Indianapolis, has been discovered, amounting to between four and five thousand dollars. Mr. Wood has been arrested and gave bail for his appearance for trial.

—Private advices from New York state that at a meeting of the directors of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in that city, on Thursday, a lease was effected of the Missouri Pacific and its branches, giving the former nearly some five hundred additional miles of road.

—The Joint Convention of Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fourth Congressional district of Illinois, met in Elgin on Friday, and nominated Seymour C. B. Bottson, Republican, the present Mayor of Rockford, Illinois. The nomination was made on the second ballot.

—At Xenia (Ohio) special says a cold-blooded murder occurred at nine o'clock on Friday morning, near that city. A colored man named Allen became involved in a difficulty with another negro named Grant, and was shot through the head and instantly killed by the latter. Grant has not yet been arrested.

COL. ELLSWORTH.

A few Reminiscences of the First Martyr—Why the Monument was Never Built.

A correspondent says: As I drove through Mechanicsville—a little hamlet which divides the thirty mile ride from the Troy boat—the other day, I learned some new things.

The quaint old inn, painted with yellow ochre, and covered with woodbine has been standing there half a century.

Near by in the little wood cottage of Ephraim D. Ellsworth, father of Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, who was killed by Jackson at the Mansion House, Alexandria, in 1861. As I used to know the Colonel, having once roomed with him a few days, when we were boys, in Washington, I felt an anxiety to see his father and mother. So, in company with a young gentleman of the town, I dropped in on the venerable pair. The Ellsworth cottage is a little wooden country affair, with a story and a half upright, and a one story wing. Around the house is a beautiful garden, filled with growing vegetables and fruit trees. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth are a venerable couple, and, childless, they live alone in the world. Their only son, who gave up his life for the Republic, lies on the hill behind the house—unmonumented and neglected! The aged father was lying on the bed with a rheumatic attack, a disease which they all have in this otherwise healthy lime stone region. Through the kindness of Secretary Stanton and the martyred Lincoln he holds a modest position in the Champlain arsenal at Virgennes, New York. This small salary enables him to live.

In the parlor were numerous pictures of the Colonel taken while a Chicago Zouave, and also while Colonel of the Fire Zouaves. In one place, over the Colonel, hung Frank Brownwell, who so quickly avenged his death by killing Jackson. Near the Colonel hung Miss Spofford to whom he was engaged when he was killed.

After we had talked about the Colonel awhile, I asked the white-haired man why his monument was neglected.

"Well," said Mr. Ellsworth, "I hardly know; but when Elmer fell so many people and societies were going to put up monuments that I suppose they were all mixed up. First the Chicago people were going to do it—then the regiment, and then the State. Then the citizens around here made an attempt, but still it remains undone, nothing has been done for my poor boy but a foundation for a monument which I made with my own hands. I went up there and dug up the dirt and laid the stone myself with my own hands so as to have it ready for the monument, but none ever came."

"Do you think one will come?" I asked.

"Well, hardly, now," he continued, with a sigh. "But Elmer left money enough himself if I could get hold of it."

"How?"

"This is the way of it," said the old gentleman. "When Elmer's regiment of Zouaves were bivouacked in the Capitol in '61, Willard's Hotel caught fire, and Elmer ran in and put it out to put it out. The next day after the fire was extinguished the Willards sent him $500, which he sent to James Kelley, ex-Postmaster of New York, with the idea of buying badges for his whole regiment. When my son was killed, the regiment voted this $500 toward his monument; but this is the only money we have got. After Colonel Farnham died, one-half of the $500 was voted over to him; still, after being on interest several years, it left $600 for the monument. But the Fire Zouave Committee, Mr. James Kelly, Mr. Delafield, and Mr. Oberdorf, sent still hold on to it. Then the Zouaves voted that when it was used, that a certain long resolution should be put on the stone, and I'm told by Colonel Farnham's widow that it would cost $100 to cut so many letters. So I don't know what to do. I sold my life insurance policy to buy the lot, which cost $80."

"Who else tried to raise money?"

"Well, in Saratoga county, Judge Jos. B. McKeen, who is now in Utah, General Bullard and Louis E. Smith, who was always a dear friend of Elmer's, got up a benefit, Miss Kimball, Signor Rudolphsen as baritone, with George W. Sumner as pianist and director. The other members are not yet positively engaged.

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE has been in operation during the past year near the University of Cambridge, England. Its regular course extends over three years, and is substantially the same as that of the oldest institution. Instruction is given by the Professors and tutors of the latter. It is intended to finally obtain the admission of the college as an integral part of the University, and this plan has the sanction of both faculties.

DR. BERDOES, the English Positivist, lately delivered a lecture on woman, in which (speaking of the undesirability of letting the hair sex meddle with politics) he remarked that it is a waste of material to use the energies of women in the rough, coarse work suitable for men. It might be compared to taking the beautiful Elgin marbles from the British Museum and using them to build houses, when there is plenty of rough material for that purpose. Will Susan B. Anthony feel delicately flattered by this pretty compliment, or will she get indignant, and say, "It's no such thing?"

CAGED WITH AN ANACONDA.

A Baggage-Man Pays Dearly for a Free Ride at a Show.

During the time that Robinson's circus was on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Jim Fisk side-show, consisting of wax figures of Fisk, Mansfield, Stokes and a large anaconda, started from Leavenworth to join the circus near St. Louis. The canvas and wax figures were stowed in a baggage car, filling the front end, and leaving only one door for entrance to the couch-es. The snake was placed in a box car, all setting aside, and thinking he would take a free peep at the show, just too see what Fisk and the Mansfield looked like, opened the door and found himself among the wax figures of the notorious trio. While he was admiring the graceful contour of Mansfield's bust, what was his horror to see the monster anaconda raise his head and begin slowly to crawl out of the box. The serpent's eyes were upon him, and his forked tongue moved backward and forward like a weaver's shuttle. Having hold of the upper part of the anaconda in squeezing its victims to death in its terrible folds, our trunk-smasher at once realized the danger of his situation. His mind reverted with lightning rapidity to the wife and children of his family, the wrecked Saratogas, frail valises and flimsy carpet bags arose in a mountain of judgment before him. He would have given his right leg for a foot steel-plated trunk to crawl into, but no such thing was at hand. After protruding about half his horrid length, the snake paused and turned his eyes in another direction, when the baggageman was not slow in availing himself of this opportunity of making his escape. Quickly, and with the stealth of a ferret, he crawled over piles of boxes, gained the door, and made a masterly retreat to the coach. There he found the showmen, and on informing them that the snake was endeavoring to escape, they went into the baggage car and secured the reptile. The baggageman was so grateful at what he regarded as a miraculous escape, that he made a solemn vow never again to pry into the boxes of showmen placed under his charge. When he wants to see a snake he will pay his money, like other people, and take his choice.

THE PORTE.

The Succession to the Turkish Throne.

A correspond

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SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 90¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¼.

THE Boston jubilee account figures up as follows: Expenses, from $550,000 to $600,000; receipts from admission $430,000; coliseum worth $25,000 to $50,000; guarananty fund $202,000, of which from one-half to two-thirds will be required to balance the account. Then something has to be done for Mr. Gilmore, which is likely to fall upon the business men and capitalists of Boston. One merchant has sent to him a check for five hundred dollars as the beginning of the fund.

OCCUPYING the thorny throne of Spain is not a very pleasant position, and no wonder King Amadeus is about tired filling it. Intrigues against him are constantly going on, and one is no sooner discovered and baffled than another breaks out. The cowardly attempt to assassinate himself and the Queen at Madrid yesterday must have been prompted by those who desire his absence from Spain to advance their own political ambitions, and seems to indicate that higher parties than the would-be assassins were in the treacherous and dastardly plot. The escape from death of the royal personages was miraculous, and the attempted assassination will be denounced as a most diabolical crime all over the world, and the universal wish will be expressed for the discovery and swift punishment of wicked schemers. Had we the confidential ear of Amadeus we would quietly advise him to come down from that throne before he is shot. It is a dangerous seat.

COTTON is so far advanced that careful authorities are able to form reliable estimates of the crop. If no unexpected disaster should occur, it is estimated by experts and cotton operators, the crop will be the largest ever known, and will not fall below 4,000,000 bales, and may reach 4,500,000. The reports of the Agricultural Department have been so uniformly favorable that the few exceptions hardly qualify them, and even Southern journals, always ready to apprehend great injuries from trifling causes, concur in the most happy prognostics. Some of the most sanguine calculators go so far as to set down the crop at five million of bales. The crop of 1868-69 was 2,439,039 bales, that of 1869-70 3,154,946, and that of 1870-71 about 3,500,000—a steady increase. The large crops of this year will reduce the price of the raw material to manufacturers, who in their turn will reduce their prices, and consumers will be encouraged to purchase liberally.

CHARLES READE, in one of his matter-of-fact romances, sketches with great power the tyranny of the trades' unions of England, and their secret encouragement of acts of violence. They were thought to be exaggerated, but a recent disclosure in New York almost equals the romancing of Reade. A long suffering employer of that city has published the story of his dealings with the Brown Stone Cutters' Union. It appears he discharged a workman for incapacity, but the man stayed around the shop doing nothing. At the end of a week, the Union gave him his full wages, and collected the amount from his ex-employer, under threat of a strike. When the bill for the second week was presented, he refused to pay it, and expressed his sentiments on the subject in forcible language. The reply came in the shape of an announcement of an instant strike, unless he paid this, and in addition $100 as a "fine for insulting the society!" Rather than close contracts for $40,000, he submitted to this outrage. He has since plucked up courage and exposed the tyranny of the Union. The revelation has called forth similar ones, and the employers declare that the next attempt of that sort will be the signal for a general lock-out, no matter what their own loss therefrom may be.

THE LABOR QUESTION, in some of its phases, has found its way into the English Parliament. A bill introduced by the government, the object of which is to prescribe the preventions which are absolutely necessary for the protection of life in mines, and to compel the mine owners to observe them under heavy penalties, has been passed. The bill was crippled from its original shape in some respects, but still it is regarded as a comprehensive piece of legislation. One provision requires the coal got out to be weighed instead of measured. This was resisted on the ground it involved an interference with the rate of wages, but it was replied that it was only an interference with the manner in which wages are determined, and when the new mode of reckoning was established, wages could be re-adjusted accordingly. Another project for the benefit of the working classes was brought forward in the Commons by Sir Charles Dilke. It proposed that all landed estates belonging to public trustees should be placed under the care of overseers appointed by the State, who would be required, in administering the property, to encourage co-operation among working men, and to provide employment for the largest number. The measure received a civil hearing, but was rejected by a large majority.

IF Mr. Sumner don't go off on the Greeley trail it will not be for the want of impudent tricks to trap him. The latest has been the publication of a letter, written over a year ago, to a St. Louis gentleman. The date of this letter was advanced just twelve months, and an important sentence suppressed to make it suit the purposes of the Greeleyites. The letter, as originally written, is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, June 27.—L. U. Reaves—Dear Sir: I think that on reflection you will not think it advisable for me to write a public letter on the matter to which you call attention. Mr. Greeley and myself have been fellow-laborers in many things. We were born in the same year, and I honor him very much. Between him and another person, who shall be nameless, I am for him earnestly, I shall be here for ten days longer. *The Republican party must be saved, and what I can do shall be done for it.*

Very truly, yours,
CHARLES SUMNER."

The italicised sentence was omitted in the publication made by telegraph from St. Louis, which also stated the letter had just been received by Mr. Reaves. Mr. Sumner says the letter was written when Mr. Greeley was in Texas, in reply to a letter from Reaves, telling him that a number of citizens of Missouri were considering the policy of nominating Mr. Greeley by the Republican party, and requesting him Sumner) to declare for him.

GREELEY AND DOOLITTLE.

Mr. Greeley, in replying to Mr. Doolittle, Chairman of the Democratic Committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention to inform him of his nomination, is reported to have said:

"While you in making this nomination are not less Democratic, but even more so than had you taken the opposite course, I, in accepting it am as much a Republican as ever I was."

We confess to our amazement upon reading this sentence. Is it possible that Mr. Greeley believes himself candid in using such language, or was it not a little by-play between himself and Mr. Doolittle to deceive some Republicans who still believe Horace Greeley to be honest and truthful? Or does the old Philosopher believe that the support of himself is the *summum bonum* of political action, and to be for Greeley on the part of a Democrat, is the best evidence of the purest Democracy. While, on the other hand, to be for Greeley on part of Republicans, is the strongest evidence of loyalty to the Republican party.

Mr. Doolittle must have indulged in a malicious chuckle upon hearing Horace asseverating at the moment he was about to *fall* into the arms of the Democratic party, "that he was as good a Republican as ever he was." The ex-Senator had had a recent experience in the sliding scale of apostasy, and he knows just where it leads to. In the early years of the war, he was a Radical, but Johnsonized, and has recently sot in the chief seat of the Democratic synagogue. While on the road that leads to the Democratic camp, Mr. Greeley severely lashed him for his treachery, and although Mr. Doolittle then professed to be "as good a Republican as ever he was," Mr. Greeley would not believe him, and "applied the *Tribune* lash freely, and the ex-Senator, doubtless, feels the smart to this day. How his eyes must have twinkled when he heard Greeley declare that "he was as good a Republican as ever he was."

Whoever else in that motley crowd believed Mr. Greeley, we will wager a "Greeley fan" that Mr. Doolittle did not believe one word of it—not a word! His own feet had trod the downward path of apostacy, and the "wee devil" within him exulted over the man who was then virtually upon his knees before the Democratic party, and yet professing to be as "good a Republican as ever he was." This exhibition of the cringing sycophancy of the old editor, who had heaped indignities upon Doolittle when he professed to be as "good a Republican as ever he was," must have been a sweet revenge. The ex-Senator had failed to satisfy his Wisconsin Republican friends that the best way to serve them was to oppose the measures of their party, and he was, therefore, dismissed from further service in the Senate, and he has since been roaming the mountain sides and the prairies, bewailing the loss of his office. He expects to be remembered when Horace comes to make up his Republican cabinet!

How complacently Mr. Greeley tells the Democrats that they are more Democratic because of nominating him, than if they had done otherwise or nominated a pure Democrat. Does Mr. Greeley think that all the people have gone mad, or all become fools, that they will receive such paradoxes as good sense, or that he is honest or means to be candid? Some latitude may be granted a vain, whimsical, ambitious old man, who thinks that he has at last attained the longings of his heart by day, and the cause of his restless dreams at night. We would not hold him to a too strict accountability, but he is playing a false part, and he is evidently anxious to deceive and mislead some who have long trusted him and who still wish to believe him honest. He wishes their support, and to obtain it he must profess loyalty to Republicanism—but such ridiculous twaddle "is too thin," and he had better be careful, and should remember that his nomination is not considered by many Democrats as the highest evidence of fealty to the Democratic party. But, on the contrary, his nomination is exceedingly offensive to a large number of Democrats, and it lies as insecurely upon the Democratic stomach as would a rotten oyster in a warm day, and a little unpleasant reflection may cause many to "throw him up" in order to be relieved of a sickening nauseau. There are a great number of Greeley sick Democrats all over the country, and it is unwise in the "Sage" to irritate their stomachs by such soup as he served out to Mr. Doolittle's committee.

There are a great many Democrats who will support Mr. Greeley with the understanding that a bargain has been entered into, by which Greeley is to be simply the figure head of the administration and the tenant of the White House, but that all power and patronage is to be under the control of the Democratic party. They consent to this coalition, confessing it to be a species of knavery—a sharp trade with treacherous Republicans, but they will not confess themselves such fools as to believe that they are "more Democratic" because they nominated their life long enemy for President. They know that Mr. Greeley states a falsehood when he says that he is "as good a Republican as ever he was," or that they are better Democrats than if they had nominated some true Democrat.

Doolittle knows that "one renegade Christian is worse than ten Turks," and he knows that Greeley is now in the quick sand bogs of apostacy, and let who may be deceived, he is sure it will not be the Democratic party, and is therefore willing to clasp hands with his brother apostate, and welcome him as a valuable ally to the Democratic party.

How much longer will Horace Greeley be considered "an honest simple minded man?"

THE WAY TO RESUME.

The way to resume specie payments, according to Mr. Greeley, is to *resume*, and have done with the question. This is characteristic of the violent temper with which the Philosopher (the title is a sarcasm) approaches and would dispose of all great political and financial problems. As President, he would issue his edict of resumption, provided an obliging Congress stood beside him, and let the consequences take care of themselves. To be sure Mr. Greeley has an idea, partly borrowed from George H. Pendleton's greenback theory, to call in the present issue of legal tenders which bear no interest, and substitute therefor an unlimited issue of government three per cent. interest bearing notes, redeemable in gold. He would also abolish, as part of this plan, the national banks, and thus throw the whole business interests of the nation into inextricable confusion, and pave the way for financial convulsions, the like of which the country has never experienced. "The best way to resume is to resume." Could anything be simpler? It exhausts the wisdom of Greeley, but gives no thought of the consequences. He would cut the knot, and let the ends unravel as best suited them.

In striking contrast with this reckless policy advocated for several years by Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune*, is the clear statement of the financial views held by the administration and the policy it proposes to maintain, set forth by Secretary Boutwell in his North Carolina speech. The best condition precedent to specie payments, he shows, must be the establishment of the public credit upon a firm basis, else resumption will be followed by bankruptcy and national disgrace. In plain words the value of the government notes must be advanced so that there will be no material difference between them and gold, before resumption can be maintained without interruption. Gold has been advancing for some time, and is now quoted as high as the average of 1870, notwithstanding it fell off four or five per cent. in the winter and early spring. This shows there is no permanence in the spasmodic decline in gold, and that it must work its way down to the greenback standard in accordance with the laws of finance and trade. It took England nearly twenty years to resume after the suspension made imperative by the great Napoleonic wars. Mr. Boutwell sets out with clearness the policy of the administration on this important question. We quote:

It must be accepted as a truth, for this country in its present condition, that the resumption of specie payments will not be due directly to any measure of legislation, nor can it be forcibly maintained by any act of the Government. It must be the natural result of an existing condition of things, and therefore, it has been the policy of the Administration to promote that condition of things which would enable the Government to resume specie payments without affecting violently or prejudicially the great interests of the country. During the year 1869, gold was at an average premium of 23½ per cent. This was due largely to the fact that the credit of the Government was impaired at home and abroad, gold-bearing six per cent. bonds being worth only 82 cents on $1. During the year 1870, gold averaged 14 5-6 per cent. premium, and thus far, during the present year, it has averaged 11½ per cent. The further equalization of coin and currency will depend upon the increase of the business of the country, the amount of our exports, and the value of the foreign trade of the United States carried on in American vessels. There is but one measure of legislation, except such as foster the business interests of the country, that can facilitate or hasten the resumption of specie payments; and that is, a reduction by force of law of the volume of paper money in circulation. This policy the country has not been prepared to accept, nor am I prepared to advocate the adoption of a measure which, unless very gradual in its operation, would produce great injury to the business interests of the country, impair the revenues, and in the end cost more than the value of the result produced. The growth of the country, under a wise administration of affairs, will soon enable the Government to resume specie payments without violence or injury to any.

In regard to Mr. Greeley's constant advice in his newspaper to sell off the gold in the Treasury, and resume, Mr. Boutwell says:

It can very well be understood that the sale of the gold in the Treasury, whether for the payment of the public debt or otherwise, would put it out of the power of the Government to resume specie payments; that the sale of gold in the Treasury, forcing down the price unnaturally, would stimulate imports from other countries, increase the balance of trade against us, create an unnatural and excessive demand for coin, and ultimately advance the price of gold for the benefit of speculators and gamblers, but to the great injury of the country. I do not hesitate to declare that this policy, which is the only policy in any department of the Government to which *Mr. Greeley has adhered for even three years, would end in "disasters such as the country has not witnessed since 1857,* and if Mr. Greeley is pledged to anything, it is to the inauguration of this policy, if unhappily he should be placed at the head of affairs. The way to resume is not to resume arbitrarily and without regard to facts, but to place and keep the country in that line and condition of prosperity which shall enable it to meet all its obligations; and it is for this reason that the Administration has believed it to be wise to retain an amount of gold which should be sufficient when the appropriate moment arrived to enable the Treasury to resume the payment of our national liabilities in specie, without going into the market to borrow, and without making any special effort for an undertaking which would certainly result disastrously, if the Government were not strong enough to move, free of all dependence upon external aid. This, in brief, is a statement of the financial policy of Gen. Grant's Administration. This policy is in substance in accord with the positions taken by Gen. Grant in his inaugural address and in his first message to Congress, and I present it to you with confidence that none of you will say that on the fourth of March, 1869, he would have ventured to pronounce it possible for the Government to secure the results already attained.

Let the business men of the country, who have the most thorough appreciation of financial questions, compare these thoughtful words of the Secretary of the Treasury with the reckless declarations of the Editorial candidate, for immediate resumption, and render their judgment who is best calculated to promote and maintain the financial integrity of the nation, and the prosperity and progress of its multitudinous interests, Grant or Greeley.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ADVICES from North Carolina represent that the campaign has become so bitter and personal that a duel is likely to result from it between Merriom, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Senator Pool. A challenge has already passed, and both are known as fighting men, each having heretofore fought duels.

LITTLE Delaware is taking its position in the fight. Mr. William Dean, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, publishes a card announcing his resignation of that position on account of the nomination of Greeley, and says that he is ready to help to form a straight Democratic ticket.

THE *World's* correspondent in North Carolina says the black vote will amount to 70,000, and he has yet to hear of a single negro who will vote the Greeley State ticket. The Democrats claim a vote of 80,000, and this leaves a floating white vote of from 40,000 to 50,000, in which is included the Republicans and doubtful voters. It is on the floating vote both parties rely, and are working like beavers to influence.

HON. B. F. PARKS, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, but now a resident of Illinois, made a telling speech in Joliet on the 13th instant, severely denouncing Greeley from a Democratic stand-point, and declaring his intention to support Grant. He put it thus:

"If among the 3,000,000 Democratic voters on this continent there is no man worthy to receive your votes—that you throw aside every principle of your life—that you must cast away your hate, your love, your very shame, and in agony of soul take to your hearts your life-long enemy—the man you have always abhorred, scorned and detested—then I say I cannot go with you. Candidly, as a Democrat that has been proscribed, socially, financially and professionally; as one who has been a martyr to Democratic principles; as one who has always advocated those principles, believing them to be right; I say that with that record, with those surroundings, Mr. Greeley can die ere I will consent to owe him anything or pay allegiance to him."

IF GREELEY forms a cabinet of editors, in case of his election, as a London paper predicts, the Cincinnati *Commercial* suggests these names:

Secretary of State—Chas. A. Dana, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Sam'l Bowles, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—Horace White, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania. (if he takes the Greeley side.)

Secretary of the Interior—Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

Attorney General—G. M. D. Bloss, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—William Hyde, of Missouri.

THE pencil of Thomas Nast has seldom traced anything so intensely powerful in its satire and so withering in its rebuke as the cartoon in this week's *Harper's*, entitled the "Death-Bed Marriage." The ghastly suggestiveness of the picture brings home far more powerfully than words could, the character, at once unholy and disgusting, of the alliance between "the daughter of Democracy" and the spouse that Baltimore presented her. Every face among the motley crowd that assists at the death-bed nuptials, forms a recognizable and characteristic portrait, while the accessories in the shape of the dowry bride, and the potent stimulant by which she has been sustained to this last scene, are as suggestive, as they are artistically managed.—*N. Y. Times.*

DEMOCRATIC papers, while conceding the negro vote as nearly solid for Grant, yet claim the South as a unit for Greeley. It is consistent with their game of brag, but how little basis has such a claim in fact, an examination of the census returns will demonstrate, taken in connection with the concession above-mentioned. Thus, in ten of the ex-rebel States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia, and the two Carolinas—under the census of 1870, there was 4,624,000 white inhabitants, to 3,634,000 negroes, or less than one million more white than black inhabitants. Taking the proportion of one in five for voters, the white electors may be calculated at two hundred thousand more than the black. In South Carolina, Louisianna and Mississippi the negroes are in a majority. In Alabama there are only five thousand more white voters than there are colored, and in Florida the white electors are only one thousand larger than the black. How absurd, in the face of this showing, to claim even a majority of the Southern States for Greeley, much less the whole number.

THE *Democrat* of Philadelphia, the organ of the German Democracy of eastern Pennsylvania, and a journal of immense circulation and influence, and which before the Baltimore convention met accused Greeley of being the father of all fanaticism, corruption, and tyranny, now says of him:

"Greeley is no Democrat, and if the Democracy set him up as their standard-bearer, while Greeley himself declares that he is only willing to receive their votes without thinking of appearing as their candidate; if the Democracy thus make their opponent their candidate, they act a political falsehood, they commit a crime against honesty, loyalty, and truth, of which the righteous punishment will not fail to follow upon both parties to the hypocritical compact. A party which, through such a compromise, if honest and not a lie from the beginning, stipulates the betrayal of its best principles; a party which, by means of such a lie, seeks to attain to power, does not deserve it and will not obtain it. And a man like Greeley, who through this compromise endeavors to gain the palm of victory, deserves it just as little, and it is to be hoped will not obtain it whatever efforts. For nomination is not election."

PENDING Gratz Brown's recovery from his severe attack of stewed cherries or buttered watermellon, or some other deleterious fluid, it may be recalled that in the recent Convention the Chairman of the Illinois delegation cast the vote of that State the following sky-rocket style:

"The State of Illinois casts her forty-two votes for the Chevalier Bayard of the Republican party—a man who is wise in counsel as he is brave in action—B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri. Like the Spartan, he went to battle to bring back the trophies of victory, or to be brought back on his shield."

The Missouri *Democrat* remarks "That Spartan shield business is played out. In these days they bring 'em home on shutters."

CARL SCHURZ is to deliver his long-promised speech at St. Louis on Monday evening. It will be his first public mastication of crow.

ADMIRAL SEMMES made a speech at a political mass meeting in Mobile, the other evening, in which he said: "It is Horace Greeley who has come to the Captain of the Alabama, and not the Captain of the Alabama who has gone to Greeley. He stood where he had always stood. He preferred him to any war Democrat. Baltimore could only have nominated a war Democrat. We would not destroy the integrity of the Democratic party by voting for Greeley. Let the dead past bury its dead. Let us shake hands over the chasm."

SOME one suggests the following places as eligible for the holding of monster Grant meetings in the South: Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Richmond, Appomattox. And in the same connection observes that Greeley's friends may find it soothing to gather at Chickahominy, Belle Isle, Andersonville, and Salisbury.

THE following is what a Democratic organ thought of Greeley before he was nominated. It is from the Albany *Argus*, now supporting Greeley:

"Look, then, at Greeley—a financial abortionist, the bitter, vindictive, proscriptive partisan—who would make the people rich by increasing their taxes, and improve their morals by hunting them into jails." "If Greeley is elected he never will be the controller of his own temper. He flies in a passion with everyone who refuses to argue with him or who will not vote for him. 'You lie, villain, you lie,' was his salutation to Bryant, of the New York *Post*. 'Don't speak to me, G—d d—n you,' was his objurgation to the poet Duganne in the Constitutional Convention. He who controlleth his own temper is better than he who taketh a city or carrieth a State. But Greeley can do neither the one nor the other."

MR. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is spoken of as the Greeley candidate for Congress in the Second Cincinnati District.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

CHICAGO is to have a new postoffice, and the Treasury Department yesterday issued a warrant for $1,200,000 to pay for the site.

SEMMES, the rebel pirate, is the latest who extends his palm and desire to "shake hands across the bloody chasm." There are some of our sailors who met this Semmes years ago, and would take intense delight in giving him a "shake" now.

SAUNDERS, the only colored man in the country who, forgetting what it is to be grateful, supports the Democratic ticket, recently invited any "colored supporter of Grant," to a debate on the political issues of the campaign. The challenge was accepted the same day by Prof. Henry Highland Garnet, who is well known in our community, but is now a resident of New York. Mr. Saunders, however, like the man who discovered "who struck Patterson," is not so anxious for the fight when he can be accommodated, and hence the debate will not come off.

CHIPS FROM EXCHANGES.

A DOLLY VARDEN bathing suit is the latest fancy.

SIX foreign ambassadors are rusticating at Newport.

THERE is a rumor of a possible consolidation of Amherst and Williams Colleges.

THE Lake Superior furnaces have 30,000 tons of metal all ready awaiting shipment.

SALT air takes the stiffness out of Flora McFlimsey's nice muslin dresses at the seaside.

A LADY in Richmond, Va., has ordered a forty-two dollar pair of stockings for her wedding.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., is one of the grandest and most fashionable of the seaside resorts.

THE price and demand of Pennsylvania iron have not been so great since the war as now.

THE difference between a Russian and Turkish bath is the difference between steam and hot air.

BOSTON real estate valuation has increased $40,000,000 the past year, reducing the tax $11 on $1,000.

A YOUNG girl at Greenbush, N. Y., died from fright on account of the thunder and lightning the other day.

A MILITARY establishment in Berlin is exclusively engaged in making Prussian uniforms for German militia regiments in the United States.

ST. LOUIS has storage capacity for less than 2,000,000 bushels of grain, but new elevators are projected to give St. Louis "absolute control of an enormously increased trade."

MR. SALSTROM, formerly editor of a Swedish paper in Chicago, has conducted negotiations for 50,000 acres of land, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, for two colonies of Swedes.

THE English now exceeds the Irish emigration to this country. The emigration hither from the United Kingdom last year was as follows: English, 71,926; Irish, 68,591; Scotch, 13,271.

IT is said that many brilliant sand diamonds have already been found this season on the Cape May beach. Ladies have annually searched for these glittering things since the landing of Columbus.

A LIBERAL estimate gives the following as the cost entire (including steamer fare and cost of gold) of a three months' trip (first-class) in Europe and in this country: In Europe, $624; in this country, $682.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the establishment of a gold bank at Sacramento, with a capital of $300,000. The President is Mr. D. O. Mills, who is also President of the Bank of California.

THE fortifications in process of construction by the German engineers at Strasbourg are of the most colossal character. On the side toward France they are making a vast intrenched camp, which will be capable of holding 200,000 men.

THE State Mineralogist of Wisconsin says that if the extensive ore beds in the vicinity of Black River Falls could be worked, enough iron could be manufactured in that region to supply the wants of the United States for a thousand years to come.

HON. JAMES BROOKS, M. C., of New York, has been all the way round the world. He arrived at home just in time to do two things, viz: 1. Draw his pay for the time he was absent. 2. Denounce General Grant for consenting himself from Washington.—*Toledo Blade.*

THERE is a hotel in California composed of ten immense hollow trees, standing a few feet apart. The largest of these is sixty-five feet around, and is used as a bar and kitchen. For bed-chambers there are nine great hollow trees, whitewashed or papered, and having doors cut to fit the shape of the holes. Literature finds a place in a reading stump dubbed "the library."

THE Boston *Courier* says: "A thrifty citizen effected insurance on the life of his wife to the amount of $10,000 the other day, took home a box of the little red Maryland plums, and enjoyed a whole evening in watching his wife eat them. His enterprise had its reward. Deducting $298 for funeral expenses, he is now $7,702 richer than he was a week ago."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

May and June Styles
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Dress Goods Reduced.
SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS,
BAPTISTE AND JAPANESE CLOTHS,
BARNANIS AND GRENADINES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
At No. 96 Market Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1869.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
96 Fifth avenue.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Brasier, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fahnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT.
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES T. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL P. WIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. LAINEY, Mercer;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. M. McKEE HOUSE, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HAKE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL S. PEAVIANCE, | MATTHEW HOWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

BLUE LICK WATER.
TEN BBLS. TEN BBLS. TEN BBLS.
KENTUCKY BLUE LICK SPRING.
This celebrated Spring is known all over the United States as one of the finest and best waters in use. Ten barrels just received from the Springs this day, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—Sold by the barrel, gallon or glass. Call and try it. Always on draught, nice and cool.

THE VITAL DRAIN.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor; and it is because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, anxiety, or acute disease, is in an amaturely relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these vestages. Elements which should remain in the blood and nourish it are evolved, and that fluid becomes thin watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are emaciation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits, and a general, or perhaps a rapid, decline of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses sometimes produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing; and by a persevering use of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vital drain is said to be arrested, the strength reinstated, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the brain relieved of the cloud that obscured it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

New Novelties in Jet and Bead Ornaments, Head Bands, &c.
Fine Fans.
Blas Silk Scarfs—a fresh lot of all the most desirable shades.
Gros Grain Ribbons in all the latest tints.
Tinted Gros Grain and Fine Taffeta Sash Ribbons.
Plaid Sash Ribbons.
Black Sash Ribbons—all at very attractive prices.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
Trimming Silks and Turquoises.
Fancy Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at low prices.
New Blonde Plaitings and Neck Ruching.
Reviered and Dotted Swiss.
White P. K's, Linens, Vic. Lawns, &c.
Swiss Plaiting and Puffing.
Bias and Fancy Tucking of every kind.
Hamburg Embroideries.
A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.

HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL.

BOGGS & BUHL.
Attractive Stocks
IN
EACH DEPARTMENT.
STRIPE VICTORIA LAWNS
AND
4-4 French Welt P. K.'s
For Pillowcases, at attractive prices.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
Wide Hamburg Flouncings,
OPENED THIS DAY.
Grenadines, Hernanis,
LINEN SUITINGS,
BAPTISTE CLOTHS,
LAWNS AND PERCALES,
BARRED NAINSOOKS,
SATIN STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
LACE JACKETS,
LACE POINTS,
LADIES' WHITE SUITS,
LADIES' COLD SUITS.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.
JUSTICE

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Parasols,
Ruffled Parasols,
Fringed Parasols,
Pongee Parasols,
WITH PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Silk Parasols
AND
LACE PARASOL COVERS.
A good line, all sizes, of
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Every article at Very Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this Improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
J. S. BELL,
AGENT.
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
68 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES FOR
Seasonable Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 12½c., White Piques.
At 25c., Misses' School Hats.
At 25c., Misses' Sun Hats.
At 25c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves—great bargains.
PARASOLS
AND
Sun Umbrellas,
ALL KINDS, VERY CHEAP.
Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons,
Flowers.
Mosquito Netting,
Lace and Swiss Undersleeves.
Lace Collars and Collarette Ruching.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
A FULL STOCK
At Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW TEA STORE,
No. 44 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
DUTY OFF TEA.
A Beautiful Chromo Picture Given Away to each Customer

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Wanted for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, N. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry DaMeyer,
D. Morgenstern, Augt. Schaeffer,
Percy Kell.

W. F. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, July 19, 1872. }

The tide in local money affairs is on the stand, and the outlook presents no sign of change, unless it is to still greater ease than has as yet been experienced since the commencement of the hot season. The continued absence of speculation is causing money matters to get into a regular channel, and ways that are deviating and courses that change so far as finances are concerned are becoming obsolete. Money, like other commodities, has been, is, and will be controlled by the law of supply and demand, and the fact that the Government has much to do with the supply, and that plenty of money is popular with the people, renders it almost certain that for the next decade, in the absence of excessive speculations, the supply will be kept up and the rate of interest will be run down with the abrogation of internal revenue duties, or a fair protective tariff, the trade of this country will become so immense as to make it the great money basin from which the old countries must look for loans, and where the world's exchanges must be made.

The bond and stock markets are without any new feature. Real estate will also continue to increase in magnitude, and the amount paid for property in and around this city this year will be much larger than that of any other previous year. Improvements are going on all around, and the sound of the trowel, the plane, the saw, and the hammer, are to be heard on every side.

Gold continues to fluctuate between 114 and 115, with the probabilities of getting on top of the latter figure.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Bonds—1881	117¾
5-20—1862	115½
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¼
" 1868	115¼
10-40s	113¾
Currency 6's	114¾
Gold	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97¾
Erie	21½
Harlem	114½
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼
Rock Island	92¾
St. Paul, Common	34⅝
Do Preferred	68¾
Wabash	36
Union Pacific	37⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	46½
Pacific Mail	77⅜
West Union Telegraph	78¾
Adams Express	97¾
U. S. Express	87¾
Wells, Fargo	87½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58⅝
Penn'a, Allotments	58½
Reading R. R	102
United Co's, New Jersey	187
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	37
Central Transportation	47¾
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh Clip	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	50⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, July 19, 1872.

Gold heavy and dull at 114¾@114⅞. Loans 1@3 per cent for carrying. Clearings $41,000,000. The decline is owing to the fact that the Treasury sends one million and a half here to-morrow on account of the August Interest. The engagements for paying to-morrow are one half million. Treasury disbursements to-day $327,000. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull. Stocks more active and higher, with the chief dealings in the Pacific Mail, Northwestern, and Erie. The pool in the Pacific is said to be buying in anticipation of the favorable report of the condition of the Company from President Stockwell, who returns from California to morrow. The advance in Erie fell to 50¾, rallied to 52⅜, and closed at 51⅜. Northwestern advanced to 74⅝; C. C. & I. C. strong at an advance of 1 per cent., with light offerings. The earnings for April were $374,506, an increase of $44,000 over last year. Vanderbilt stocks were not moved with the rest of the market, which closed strong. Money easy at 3@6 per cent. Sterling weak; actual business at 9⅝@9¾, but leading drawers, as Brown, Clews, and Belmont, ask 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of 1881 coupons 117¾@117⅞; 5-20's '62, 115⅝; do. '64, 115¾; @115¾; do. '65, 116@116¼; do. new do, 114⅝@ do. '67, 115¾@115⅝; coupons '68, 115@115¼; 10-40 coupons, 112¾@113; currency 6's, 114⅝ 114⅝; new five per cents., 113⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 72⅝; new do, 72¾; South Carolinas July, 28½; Missouri 6's, 94.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells-Fargo do, 87¼; American Merchants Union do, 74⅝; United States do, 87½; Pacific Mail, 78; New York Central, 97⅝; Erie, 51¾; Harlem, 115; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Union Pacific, 37¾; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¼; Northwestern & C., 74¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 113½; St. Paul, 34⅝; do preferred, 68¾; Toledo & Wabash, 36¼; Fort Wayne, 96; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¼; Quicksilver, 42¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, July 19, 1872. }

We have to report a firmer market, and prices, as compared with yesterday, are a shade higher. Crude at Parker $3,60 to $3,62½ per bbl, equal to about 9¾ per gallon here. Refined.—Sales of 5 mos first half August at 22¾, and the last half at 22½, and buyer last half at 22⅝; buyer first half September, 22¾@22⅞. Barrels dull; city make offered to day at $1,78.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.—Central Ref'g Co., 1238 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 312 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 201 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 208 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 150 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O. W., 750 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3059

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Star O W, acct. H McKelvy	1092
Star " " Fisher & Bro	912
Peerless O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	308
Citizen O W, acct. Hackett	225
Lilly O W, acct. Fisher Bros	468
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart & F	466
American O W, acct. Duncan & Y	1926
Cosmos O W, acct. H McKelvy	468
Petrolite O W, acct. Fisher & H	468
Citizens O W, acct. Thos King	154
Total	6427

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, July 19, 1872. }

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged.

APPLES—Are in good supply but mostly common in point of quality; sales $2 to $3 per bbl for common to good and $4 for prime.

BUTTER—There is a continuep good demand for strictly prime, and it is selling readily at 18 to 20. Common and inferior is dull and unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; in the absence of sales we continue to quote at 5 to 8 cents per lb.

BEANS—Small sales at $2,50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is reported steady with regular jobbing sales at 10 to 10½ for Dairy; 11 to 11½ for Factory and 12 to 12½ for Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$3,50 per case.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade continues very light, and prices are nominally unchanged.

CEMENT—Rosendale, $4,25@4,50 per bbl; Louisville, $2,25@2,75; Akron, $2,50@2,75; Calcined Plaster, $4,50; Land Plaster, $2,75@3,00; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2,00.

COUNTRY BACON—Our market is almost bare. Country Lard is higher, and we advance our quotations to 8@8½ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Is very quiet, and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations.

EGGS—Are coming in more freely and prices are somewhat lower, 16c may be regarded as the ruling quotations.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair local trade; prices have undergone no change whatever for several days. We continue to quote in a jobbing way at $7,50 to $8,25 for fair to choice spring and $8,50 to $9 for red winter. The receipts from Chicago to day via the Fort Wayne road footed some 1200 to 1300 bbls, of which 800 bbls were consigned to one house.

Rye Flour dull and unchanged at $5,50.

FEED—There is a considerable inquiry for Wheat, mainly from country millers, and, with a limited supply, the market is strong, but there are no established quotations; we hear of sales at $1,40 each, having been offered for red winter, but holders are asking $2, which as a rule is less than what it cost; what little wheat there is in this market was bought before the break, and holders are anxious, if possible, to realize cost. The foreign markets are reported easier, in consequence of fine weather, and the reports from the northwest of our country are to the effect that the wheat crop is magnificent, and will far exceed all the estimates hitherto published. Oats steady, with an increased demand, but there is no improvement in prices; and we continue to quote at 40 to 42 cts. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 58 to 60 cents. There was a sale here some days ago of 10,000 bushels held on speculation, which we understand netted a handsome loss to the seller. Rye is quiet and quoted nominally at 80 to 85.

GROCERIES—Refined sugars are firmer in consequence of a slight advance in the east, but as yet there has been no change made in prices here. Coffee is quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of all other articles in the grocery.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13¾; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¼; A, 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, 12½; Circle C, 11¾; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¾; Lovering, 11¾; Knights C yellow, 10¾.

COFFEE—Fancy, 21½; prime, 23¾; good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 56; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9½@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

HAY—Baled is steady, with a fair local trade, and we can report sales, mostly of small lots, at $25 to $30, according to quality and condition.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

LARD OIL—Is irregular and unsettled; No. 1 extra is quoted all the way from 68 to 72.

POTATOES—In fair supply, but there is a steady demand and prices are unchanged; $2,50 to $3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c; Hams, Sugar-cured, 15c; Short Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Sugar Cured Hams, 18½c; Dried Beef, 18¼c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $15,00. Ham Sausage, 10¾c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 50 to 60 cts per pair; old ones, 70 to 80 cts, according to size.

RAGS—Sales at 2¾@4cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1,75 per barrel by the car load, and $1,90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW—Is steady at 8 to 8¾ cents.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer and higher; we now quote at 93@94.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, July 19, 1872. }

The market for pig iron continues strong and a little excited, and with the demand steadily increasing, we have to report a steadily increased volume of business. Mill owners, with very few exceptions, are in the market taking all that offers within the range of present prices, and that, too, at an advance of $1.50 to $2 per ton, as compared with two weeks ago; they are willing to buy either for present or future deliveries, and we are assured, that the reason the sales were not more numerous and larger than they were, was no fault of the buyers. The furnace men, as noted in our report of last week, are satisfied with the situation; they feel that they have the market well under control, that the supply is not large, and they are confident that for the next year they will be able to realize full prices; they also feel assured that they have nothing to fear from foreign competition, from the fact that iron is now cheaper relatively in this country than it is in Europe, and is likely to continue so for some time to come. The enhanced cost of ore, fuel and labor in England and Scotland has almost placed an embargo on the importation of foreign iron, and the consequence is the arrivals from those countries are very small; and according to the New York *Shipping List*, good authority, several recent arrivals of Gartsherrie have gone into store at New York, as the cost and charges on the importations cannot now be obtained. Upon the whole the outlook is very favorable for American producers of pig iron, and notwithstanding the production has been increased somewhat by the starting up of new furnaces, it will be still further augmented within the next few months by the starting up of others, now in process of construction, if consumers succeed in all we will be wanted, from the fact that the consumption is striding forward just as rapidly as the production; new rolling mills are in process of construction, as well as new furnaces, and nearly all the old ones are being improved and enlarged.

In finished irons trade is quiet, although pick-ing up a little and prices are strong; in fact an early advance is rendered almost certain in sympathy with the raw material. As noted in our last report, nails have been put up 25 cents per keg, and we would say to those who have not done so already to stock up immediately, as it is certain almost as anything can be, that prices will not be any lower this year.

BIDS AND SALES OF IRON—DELIVERED FROM L. S ORE.

200 tons Cold Short	$50 00 5 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Red Short, to arrive	50 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Red Short	50 00 5 mos
400 tons Gray Neutral	52 50 4 mos
400 tons Gray Neutral	52 50 4 mos
200 tons Gray Neutral	52 50 4 mos
200 tons Gray Red Short	50 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Neutral	50 00 4 mos
2500 tons Gray Red Short	pt
200 tons Gray Red Short	52 00 4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

400 tons No. 1 Mill, Dunbar	$50 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	50 00 4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons No. 2 Neutral, at Furnace	$44 00 cash
100 tons Neutral Forge, from Yard	52 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral "	49 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Neutral "	48 00 4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge Neutral "	50 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry "	52 50 cash
20 tons No. 1 Foundry "	54 50 4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Caughey & H..... 3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Meridith T & Co	1	Shoenberger B & Co	25
McKnight & Co	2	G W Hailman	1
Caughey & H	3	Zoey & Co	2
Moorhead & Co	2	Lucy Furnace	13
			52

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co, m	1	J W Porter	4
Pgh F & Iron Co	3	Jno Moorhead	1
Caughey & H	3	Brown & Co	7
Reese G & Co	9	Pgh F & Iron Co	2
Total			50

WEST PENN R. R.

Isabella Furnace	10	Graff B & Co	10
Spang C & Co			1
Total			30

PENN'A CENTRAL R. R.

J Reamer	6	J W Porter	2
G W Hailman			1
Total			9

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 19—5. P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92⅝; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; 5-20s of '65, 92½; 5-20s of '67, 91¾; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—U. S. bonds, 86¼.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes 54f 25c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,300,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Cotton heavy; middling 10¼d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 8,000; speculation and export 2,000. California white wheat 11s 10d@12s; red spring 11s 2d@11s 3d; red winter 12s. Receipts, wheat for the past 3 days 32,000; America 24,000. Flour 27s. Corn 26s 6d. Tallow 42s 9d.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Beeves to-day 53 cars, making 7,700 for the week, or two more than the previous week; market good at 9@10c for Texans; 10¾@12½c for ordinary to fair natives, and 12½@13c for good to prime; stock all sold; 3 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, at 12¾c; 11 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 9¾c. Sheep 3,500 to-day, and 15,600 since Saturday, or 100 more than previous week; prices steady; at 5½@6¾c for sheep sold, and 9@10c for lambs; 1 car 88 lbs, Indiana sheep sold at 5¼c; 1 car do 90 lbs, Ohio, 6¼c; 1 car 85 lbs do, 6¾c; 1 car state lambs, 56 lbs 11¾c; 1 car Canadas, 60 lbs, 11¾c; 1 lot 44 lbs, 10c. Hogs, to-day only 12 cars, making 10,400 since Saturday, against 22,400 same time last week; market strong and prices further advanced to 6@6¾c for dressed; trouble about killing; citizens calling slaughter houses nuisances.

BUFFALO, July 19.—Cattle: the receipts to-day were only 374 head, making the total supply for the week 4,356, against 9,129 for same time last week. The hot weather of the past week has greatly reduced the receipts of stock. The yards are bare, and there is not sufficient trade to make a quotable market, the only transactions being 84 Indiana, 1,179 lbs, at $5,75; 14 Ohio, 1,171 lbs, $5,75; 38 thin Kentucky stockers, 1,040 lbs, at $4,75. Sheep: receipts to-day 200, making a total supply for the week 10,900, against 15,200 for the same time last week; the market closed firm for western sheep at $4,50 to $5,50, Canada sheep at $5,00 to $5,50, and Canada lambs at $8,50 to 9,00; of sales 219 Indiana, 82 lbs; $5,75; 196 Ohio, 91 lbs, $5,75; 226 Ohio, 86 lbs $5,62½. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,700, making the supply for the week 16,400, against 16,000 for the same time last week; market unchanged; all fresh arrivals shipped East; pens clear of stock; one sale reported of 118 Ohios, averaging 177 lbs, at $4,20.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cotton more active but lower; middling upland 22¾c. Flour dull; common to good 5@10c; superfine western and State $5,30@5,75; extra Ohio $6,40@7,30; extra St. Louis $7,10@7,10¾. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 93c. Wheat steady and lower. No. 2 spring Chicago in store $1,49; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat $1,50@1,50¾; No. 1 do $1,53. Rye steady; western 74c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn: steamer western mixed 57¾@58c; sail 60@61c. Oats heavy and lower; western 43@43½c; Ohio 44@45c. Eggs dull and heavy; prime western 18@19c. Hay: old dull and in buyers' favor. Hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@19¾c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8¾ @9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm at 8¾ @9¾c. Petroleum; crude 12¾c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine firm at 40½@40¾. Pork more active and heavy; mess $13,50; prime $10,87½. Beef dull; mess $7,50@9,50; hams dull at $20@24; tierce nominal; beef: prime mess $12@15. Cut meats steady; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; hams 10@14c; middles quiet; long clear 7¾c. Lard unchanged; new No. 1 to prime steam 8@8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese steady at 9@11c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,23 cash; $1,16¼@1,16¾ for seller August, nominally, and $1,07 for seller the year. Corn steady; 42¾c for fresh, 41c for seller August, and 42¾@42½c for seller September. Oats quiet and steady; 26¼c cash, and 25¾c for seller August. Rye steady; 55¾c cash. Barley heavy; 56c for seller September. Provisions: pork firm and closing 10c under sale at $14 for seller July and August. Lard quiet and nominal; 9¼c for winter and 7¾c for summer. S. C. hams strong and scarce; whiter sold at 13¾c, and summer at 11@12c. Meats firm; sales shoulders at 5¼c. Whisky strong; buyers at 88c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour steady and demand moderate at $7,75@8,00. Wheat steady and good at full prices; old $1,55@1,60; new $1,45@ 1,50. Corn dull and drooping at 50c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley unchanged. Groceries: sugar firm and active. Oil quiet and unchanged. Eggs: demand fair and market firm at 14c. Pork: demand and market firm; regular held at $12,50; city $15,00. Lard: demand fair and firm; kettle 8¾@9c; steam 8¾c. Bulk meats active and prices advanced; chiefly for clear rib and clear, which sold at 5¾c, now held at 5¾c; bulk sides clear, held at 7¾. Bacon: demand good at full prices at 6c. Hogs, demand good at full prices at $4,30@4,60. Whisky demand fair and market firm at 88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A little more animation is noticed in all branches of dry goods trade, but not sufficient to quote the market active. Brown sheetings and shirtings were in fair request at full prices. Bark mills, Nashua, &c., by the case only, but no sales of importance. Some fair transactions reported in low grades of cassimeres at full prices. Deskins were active and in fair request. Satinets and Kentucky jeans dull and drooping. Flannels quiet at former quotations, and the market may be said to be firm, with better inquiry in the different branches of trade.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Flour dull; treble $6,30@7,12½; family $8@8,50. Corn firm; mixed 59@60; yellow 63c; white 72c. Oats quiet; 41c. Pork easy; mess $13@13,50; prime $10,50 firm; 6¾@6¾@8¾@8⅞@9¼; hams, sugar cured 15@15½c. Lard scarce; tierce packers 8¾ @9c; refined 9¼c; keg packers 10c; refined 10½c. Sugar in good demand; inferior 6¾@7; fair to fully fair 9@10c. Whisky 88@89c. Coffee quiet; 16¾@19¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; extra white Michigan $1,60; amber Michigan $1,58@1,58½; No. 1 red winter new $1,50; No. 2 do $1,53@ 1,54. Corn: high mixed 47c cash seller August; the buyer July; low mixed 46¾c; no grade 46¼c. Oats dull; no sales. Pork and lard: no sales.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady, and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1,27; No 2 do $1,20. Corn in fair demand, and at lower rates; No 2 mixed 39¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 26¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 57c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No. 2 56c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Flour: demand fair; market firm, with an active inquiry. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red winter $1,66@1,67; No. 2 do $1,54@1,55. Corn steady, demand moderate; high mixed 51c. Oats nominal at 35c. Petroleum: refined in moderate request and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, R. R.—1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 1 car lime, Hoveler & Co; 1 pkg eggs, Haworth & D; 97 sheep, W Hoffman; 1 car s iron, Rogers & B; 1 car old iron, Loventhal; 100 lambs, Peter Tesh; 1 car stone, Beggs & L; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, L & W Morrison.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 19.—32 sks flour, T Thompson; 1 car lumber, J K Shinn; 12 sks flour, J L Brown & Co; 16 bbls eggs, 4 pkgs butter, H Lonz; 2 bbls eggs, Beckfield & N; 2 do do, Hall & S; 5 do do, P Eisenwine; 6 do do, F Gilbert; 8 do do, G Gerson; 1 do do, W J Caruthers; 1 do do, J B McMillin; 9 bbls felloes, 1 do, spokes, McCallum C & Co; 1 car hoops, Lewis B & Co; 1 car wheel, Gilmore & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 18.—12 car lime, T P Henderson; 1 bbls, 2 tubs butter, Paul & G; 63 hides, James Callery & Co; 61 do do; J C Lopper; 15 do do, A Holdine; 11 48 coils, Silbert & B; 1 car junk, Gates & Co; 18 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 39 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 44 do do, S M Kier & Co; 3 cars lee, Chant Lake Ice Co; 2 cars scrap shot, Miller B & P.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 19.—1 car lime, F P Henderson; 1 do do, King S & Co; 4 cars coples, W U Telegraph Co; 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 do do, Dilworth Burgin; & bxs scales, Fairbank M & Co; 2 bxs hame, P & C R R; 20 bxs tobacco, J W Taylor; 67 bales hides, G H Anderson; 3 cars oil tubs, D Moore; 4 do do, C A Warmestine; 9 bbls potatoes, Loh & C; 2 bbls g apples, S O'Brien; 15 p kegs eggs and butter, Head C & Co; 3 tubs butter, Loh & C; 3 tubs eggs, P Duff & Co; 1 do do, J A Graff; 10 bbls g apples, H Lenz; 10 bbls do do, H J McCracken.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, July 19.—200 sks malt, Eberhard & O; 1 machine, W F Bostwick; 281 sks malt, Franheim & V; 259 sks oats, 11 do wheat, Mc Henry & H; 6 bdls leather, D Klinzer, 190 sks corn, J & W Farmley; 2 lgs laid, 2 sks rags, 1 box soap, H Riddle S & Co; 1 mower and reaper, McElroy & M; 3 hoes, Gas Cafery; 50 fres hams, E Myers & Co; 10 bbls oil, P D Clark & Co; 20 bbls oils, James & L; 5 do do, C Shippard; 20 bxs h ware, Lindsay S & E; 2 car corn, Scott & G; 3 hhds tobacco, A Shaub; 5 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 6 safes, King & Son; 3 iron safes, Hall's S & L Co; 7 bbls c cement, P Smith & S; 60 s mabhines, Wm Sumner & Co 10 tres shoulders, Jas H Parker; 50 do lard, F Sellers & Co;

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 19.—6 cars lumber, Heath & S; 50 bxs cheese, Armbuckles & Co; 25 bbls oil, Geo. A. Kelly & Co; 50 bxs cheese, 4 sks coffee, Dilworth Bro; 11 bxs cheese, W B Hays & Son; 1 car stoves, F Kober; 1 bbl bacon, S O Brien; 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & D; 9 bbls vinegar, Head C & Co; 55 sks wool, W Barker & Co; 1 car oats, D & J McCaffrey; 25 bbls h wines, Rodelheim & Co; 4 do brandy, H W Beaumont; 50 tres lard, E H Myers & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise steadily at this point, with nine feet ten inches in the channel; how much water there will be before it commences to recede, it is impossible, at this writing, to foretell, but there will doubtless be another foot, and if so, the amount of coal set to go forward will be considerably increased. It is evident that the rains at the headwaters of the Allegheny were not as heavy as reported, otherwise there would have been a greater rise at the upper end of the stream; its main tributaries at this end put out pretty freely, and but for these there would not have been much of a rise in the Allegheny at this point.

Nearly all the boats connected with the coal fleet have departed; however, there are others on coast that will immediately return with tows, providing the water does not go down too rapidly.

—There have been no arrivals or departures excepting the Monongahela river packets. The Carrie Brooks was expected to arrive on Thursday, but she had not put in an appearance up to last evening; there is no inducement to bring a boat out now, as there is little or no business, and, furthermore, it is not likely that there will be for a week or two to come. Farmers are all busily engaged in harvesting, and our packet boats are dependant on them mainly for support.

The West Virginia, Capt. Hendrickson, is the regular Monongahela river packet to-day, leaving at 3 P. M. She will probably go clear through to Morgantown.

The Juniata was to have been off the docks at Cincinnati yesterday.

—The Camden, Ark., *Journal* of the 11th says: The bank on the west side of the river, on the south part of the city, caved in and fell into the river last week. The part that fell in was about one hundred and fifty feet long, by about one hundred and feet wide, throwing several large trees standing on the bank beyond the middle of the river. Unless the water washes the drift from these trees so as to let them float away, they may affect navigation.

—The Sioux City *Journal* of Saturday says: The goods of the traders, who left here on the steamer E. H. Durfee were confiscated at Sully, by Gen. Stanley, who turned the merchandise over to Durfee & Peck's agent at that post. Mr. Durfee telegraphed to let the goods go forward to the Crossing under bond.

—The cut off from Arkansas into White river, and through to the Mississippi, which was closed by filling up for a few days, after the waters of the last rise subsided, has again washed out, and steamers can now pass through either up or down, with the same facility that they did before the last freshet.

—Among other river improvements to be constructed this season, Evansville is to have a long dike to run out from the Kentucky shore, commencing a little more than a mile above the city wharf, which is intended to wash away the shore bar that now threatens to prevent the use of wharf during low water. The Congressional appropriation, $30,000 has been designated to complete the work.

—O. S. Barmore, of Jeffersonville, has contracted to build a boat for Capt. Samuel Hook, for the Boyou Tensas trade, of the following dimensions: length 110 feet; beam 22 feet; hold 3½ feet. She is to be completed and ready for business in forty days.

—The John Kyle is coming up the Mississippi with 4,800 bars railroad iron, 200 hhds sugar, 200 tons miscellaneous freight, 3,000 sacks salt, and 98 passengers—one of the largest trips that has left New Orleans for the West for some time past.

—Julius Chambers who undertook to paddle his canoe, the Dolly Varden, from Lake Itaska to New Orleans, reached Quincy, Ill., Tuesday, and shipped his canoe to St. Louis on the steamer Rob Roy.

—The Nashville Union and American says that "the eighty-fourth coat of red paint is being applied to the chimney of the Umpire. Any color so she's red."

—The Pink Varble is now painted yellow, and has large red letters, "S. O. W.," (Southern Oil Works) upon her chimneys.

—The Idlewild was sold Tuesday, at Evansville, to the Evansville, Cairo and Memphis Packet Company for $66,000.

—Capt. Jas. Rees, of the Shreveport, wants a five hundred-bale boat, about 130 feet long, for the Upper Red river trade.

—Capt. R. C. Gray was in St. Louis at last accounts, where he is as well known, almost, as he is here.

—The James E. Rankin has laid up at Evansville.

—Tennessee River is reported raising fast.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

REGULAR PACKET FOR ——— CINCINNATI.—The commodious and light draught steamer

J. M. CHAMBERS, Capt. Ed. Evans,

Will leave as above THIS DAY, July 17th, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

jy4 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer

WM. PHILLIPS, Commander,

PETER DONALDSON, Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate landings. Returning will leave Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

fe22:tf64 S. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

ASSESSMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, July 15, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of CEDAR STREET, Sixteenth ward, under provisions of the Penn Avenue Improvement Act, is now ready for examination and can be seen (for the correction of errors,) at P. BLUME'S, Bloomfield, for ten days from the 15th of July, 1872. After that time it will be handed over to the City Treasurer, and a copy filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

WM. GRAY, President.

P. BLUME, Secretary. jy16:w6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on Streets, so many damages assessed in favor of Penn STREET, are now in my hands for collection, and it is requested that the persons in favor of whom the sums assessed will be filed for unpaid assessments with interest, costs and fees.

jy15 J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of FORBES STREET, from Craig street to Sandy Lane, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days from this date, suits will be filed against the lots assessed for unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

JULY 15, 1872. J. F. SLAGLE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the grading of FORBES STREET, from the west line of Boyle street to old city line, is now ready for collection at this office, and will be so kept until WEDNESDAY, July 24th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

jy15:d30 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 9th, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the grading of Sycamore street, from Locksley alley to Woodlawn avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office, until Friday, July 19th, 1872, at which time it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller, to serve notices for the payment of the same.

jy9:d10 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1872.

GRANT WHEELDIN AVENUE.—Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the damages caused by the opening of Wheeldin avenue, from Grant avenue to Pearl street, has been approved by Councils and will be filed unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days from date.

jy16 ALEX. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

PROFESSIONAL.

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.

T. E. INGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

45 BRADY STREET,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE. my21:d76

H. B. SWOOPE,

Attorney-at-Law,

And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.

Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

Alderman,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.

Office, No. 100 GRANT

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

The Victor Sewing Machine Co's new sewing machine - "Victor"—see it, try it, be convinced of its excellence.
STEVENSON BROS & HAMILTON.
93 Market, St., (2d floor.)

Coroner's Inquest.

Acting Coroner Joseph C. Butler yesterday held an inquest on the body of Michael J. Logan, infant child of Michael J. and Annie Logan, residing on Hill alley, near Kirk street. The child, which was three months old, seemed to be in perfect health on Thursday night, but was found to be dead at 2 a. M. yesterday. The physicians examined by the jury, stated that in their opinion death was caused by congestion of the heart, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

Politics at Lizabeth.

The Republicans of Lizabeth have commenced the campaign and propose to make things lively in that section. The indications are that they will poll a larger vote at the next election than at any time heretofore. A large number of colored voters responded to a call on Thursday night, when a Grant and Wilson club was organized with the following officers: President, Wesley Saunders; Vice President, W. H. Scrivens; secretary, A. W. Cassin; treasurer, W. A. Brown. The club starts out under favorable auspices, and the record in October will attest its efficiency.

Miraculous Escape.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Thomas Myers had a miraculous escape from death at the office of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Duquesne street. Buildings are and masons are now employed in adding another story to the building and Myers, it appears was working upon the scaffolding at the eastern end of the building, a distance of fifty feet, and Sarah Myers on the inside. Wishing to ask something of his son, he only stationed several scaffolding boards. Dr. Bingaman was called and dressed the wounds. The physician states that but for the nail he would unquestionably have sustained a fracture of the skull.

The Coal Fleet.

The rise in the river yesterday had a miraculous effect upon the spirits of our coal men, and this is not to be wondered at, when the following figures are looked at. The coal which left this port yesterday was:

For Cincinnati,	1,411,000
" Louisville,	6,016,000
" St. Louis,	150,000
" Baton Rouge,	222,000
COKE.	
Cincinnati,	241,000
St. Louis,	140,000

Of this amount, W. H. Brown shipped 1,125,000 of coal and 387,000 bushel of Coke.

Watch Presentation.

Last evening Chief Engineer Crow, of the Allegheny Fire Department, was waited upon by a crowd of personal friends, who seemed to have dropped in upon him without any special purpose. After the usual greetings, Mr. S. Longfellow, advanced to the front, however, and in a very neat speech presented to the "chief" a handsome gold watch. Mr. Crow was so surprised that he had to call on Mr. Mc. S. Rogers to return thanks. The watch is an exceedingly handsome one of the Howard make, and cost two hundred and seventy-five dollars. It bears an inscription, "Presented to James S. Crow, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the city of Allegheny, by his numerous friends."

Death from Hemorrhage.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Ella Clark, a young lady about twenty-two years of age, came to her death in a sudden and distressing manner. She had been suffering, it is said, with consumption for about two years past, but with remarkable spirit and tenacity bore up under her disease and went about. Yesterday morning she started from her late residence on Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. As she was returning home at the corner of Federal street and Wylie avenue, she was suddenly attacked with hemorrhage and fell to the ground in a horrible manner. She was taken into a drug store at hand, and Dr. W. S. Foster called, but medical aid was of no avail, and she died without recovering consciousness. Miss Clark was the daughter of Mr. T. J. Clark, shoe dealer, on Wylie avenue, and was a most estimable young lady. Her sudden death has caused genuine sorrow among a large circle of friends.

Allegheny City Building Robbed.

Some time since the particulars were published of a series of robberies in the city building, Allegheny. It will be remembered that the office of Health officer Hoch was robbed of a pair of velvet, and a sum of money stolen therefrom. This robbery was quickly followed by an entrance into the office of the Directors, and again by the theft of certain articles from Mayor Callow's private office. Having accomplished a robbery from the Mayor's office the thief seems to have been satisfied for a while and to have rested from his nocturnal rambles. Yesterday morning, however, it was again discovered that the mysterious burglar was abroad. On Tuesday night Health officer Hoch deposited in his desk $14 which he had received for permits from night soilers. On reaching the office last night he found something the matter with his desk and investigation showed that the lock had been forced and the money stolen. The attention of the police is invited to this fact.

Anthracite Coal as the Best Article.

Consumers of anthracite coal in our community will be glad to learn that Messrs. Laing & McKallip, the agents for the Susquehanna Coal Company, have received a fresh supply of the "Wilkesbarre Anthracite," and are prepared to fill all orders at reasonable rates. It should not be borne in mind by consumers that the other anthracite coal offered here from different mines at the same price is of an inferior quality, a fact which has been demonstrated to those who have given it a trial. The very best coal of this kind in the market, and sold at the price of the much inferior article, is the "Wilkesbarre Anthracite," which can only be had in this city from Laing & McKallip, at their warehouse, Nos. 347 and 441 and the Liberty street. They make this claim for their coal because it has proved itself to be a superior article, and consumers ought to get the best for their money. The firm have on hand a large stock, and will supply patrons promptly either in large or small quantities. All their old patrons know the character of the article they sell, and will have no other. Those who have been paying the same price for an inferior quality should try the Wilkesbarre Anthracite of Messrs. Laing & McKallip, and they too, thereafter will see the difference between the qualities, and thereafter make this firm's warehouse their headquarters for supplies.

A FATAL KICK.

A Young Man Killed at Braddock's Field.

Information was received in this city last night of a fatal accident which resulted in the death of a young man named Henderson Bard. The deceased was employed in the coal pit of Carey & Co at Braddock's Field. Yesterday morning he was driving a mule and the animal becoming restive, kicked so violently as to throw him from the front end of his wagon. He fell in front of the wheels and was dragged for a distance of about forty feet. Some persons near by, seeing the accident, ran to his rescue, but when they arrived and stopped the mule, the unfortunate young man was found to be quite dead. The deceased was but eighteen years of age, and the son of Mr. George Bard. An inquest will be held to-day.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The Work of Allegheny City—The Accounts Audited.

Yesterday the accounts of the Executive Committee appointed to superintend the matter of Chicago Relief in Allegheny City were audited. A committee consisting of John Jennings, A. Leggate and Alfred Slack, examined the accounts of collection and distribution and found them to be correct. The following figures will show what Allegheny City did: Total amount subscribed, $31,314.77; 448 barrels and 110 boxes crackers, 366 pounds cheese, 23 hams and 245 pounds bacon; 335 pounds dried beef, 1,003 comforts, 120 mattresses, 188 shawls, 1,140 undershirts, 1,440 prs drawers, 4,260 pairs stockings, 2,460 pairs shoes, 143 cooking stoves, 856 pieces children's clothing, cost $709.20; 400 ladies' skirts—$117.90 supplied Chicago sufferers. Cash remitted. Northwestern sufferers—Milwaukee, $2,000; Detroit, $2,000; Somerset, $598.03.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Contract Let for the Highland Avenue and Brilliant Hill Reservoirs—The Work to be Done.

The Board of Water Commissioners held a meeting at their room in Municipal Hall, yesterday morning for the purpose of opening the bids and awarding the contracts for the construction of the Highland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs. Eight different bids had been received and these differed materially as to price. After a careful examination of all, the Commissioners decided to grant the contract to Messrs. Howard & Son for $820,000, which was the lowest bid made. The figures of the other proposals could not be ascertained, most of them were much in advance of the figures named. The specifications on which the bids were received give particulars of all the work necessary for the completion of the reservoirs.

As a matter of interest we give the following statement of the work to be executed on each:

BRILLIANT HILL RESERVOIR.

175,170 cubic yards earth excavation put into embankment; 7,300 cubic yards solid rock put into spoil bank; 4,396 cubic yards soiling of slopes; 26,675 square yards sodding to of slopes; 23,200 cubic yards of puddle; 5,097 cubic yards broken stones on slopes; 4,050 cubic yards concrete; 8,400 cubic yards stone paving; 1,587 cubic yards rubble masonry; 393 cubic yards cut stone masonry; 120 cubic yards coping; 935 lineal feet of thirty-six inch pipe laid; 695 lineal feet of twelve inch pipe laid; 190 lineal feet of forty inch pipe laid.

HIGHLAND AVENUE RESERVOIR.

235,550 cubic yards earth excavation put into embankment; 12,600 cubic yards solid rock put into spoil bank; 5,321 cubic yards soiling of slopes; 31,920 square yards sodding of slopes; 44,459 cubic yards of puddle; 6,451 cubic yards broken stone on slopes; 12,150 cubic yards concrete; 10,450 cubic yards stone paving; 908 cubic yards rubble masonry; 171 cubic yards cut stone masonry; 167 cubic yards coping; 10,000 brick in culverts; 320 lineal feet of thirty inch pipe laid; 170 lineal feet of twenty-four inch pipe laid; 130 lineal feet of twelve inch pipe laid.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Wards Fixed.

NO CHANGES IN THE CITY LINES.

The South Side Districted.

The Committee of Councils upon Apportionment met last evening in Select Council Chamber, with D. L. Fleming, Esq., as Chairman, and Mr. Robert Brown as Vice Chairman.

The following gentlemen answered to their names: Messrs. Hunter, Arthurs, Fulton, Morrow, Chalmers, Abl, McConway, Ramsey, Smith, Moscly, Scully, Semple, Hemingi, Rowan, Doyle, G. A. Brown, Galvin, McQuaide, R. H. Negley, Evan Jones, Aiken, Zechin, Eisentiler, Giebel, Campbell, Herron, Martin, Taylor, Douglas and D. L. Fleming, Chairman.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the committee were read and approved, and business proceeded with.

Mr. McConway presented the report of the subcommittee appointed at the last meeting, accompanied by an ordinance for the division of wards and an opinion from the City Solicitor.

The City Solicitor's opinion is as follows:

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, July 17, 1872. }

WM. MCCONWAY, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—After a careful examination of the acts of the Assembly requiring a redistricting of the city, as consolidated into wards, and apportioning members of Councils, I have concluded that these objects may be effected as follows:

The first duty in the appointment of a Committee on Apportionment and Division of Wards, as provided by the 7th section of the act of 1872. This has been done by the appointment of the committee on which your committee is part.

The next duty of this Committee is to report an ordinance dividing the city into wards, not exceeding forty, as is provided by the 4th section of the act of 1872. This ordinance should be passed by Councils before August 1, 1872.

No apportionment of members can be made until after the ordinance forming the wards has been adopted, for the reason that no apportionment can be made until the lines of the wards are determined.

After the adoption of the ordinance fixing the wards of the city, the committee will become a committee of apportionment and will have the power of the committee of five, which Councils are directed to appoint by the 4th section of the act of 1868.

The duty of that committee is to examine the returns of taxables as made by the assessors, and divide the whole number by forty, and the quotient will be the ratio of representation, and each ward will be entitled to one member for the number of full ratios taxables indicated by that ratio, and one member for an excess of three fifths.

When this has been done the committee should report to Councils an ordinance apportioning the members to Common Council.

If any change is made in the lines of the wards so that they will not conform to the lines of the present boroughs or precincts, a new assessment should be made as soon as possible after the adoption of the ordinance, but if the wards are made to conform to the present districts, I think assessors might return the January assessment.

It has been objected that the assessments cannot be made after July 1, 1872. The act of 1868 is plain and positive to make returns before July 1. But that was in an act which required the revisitation to be made before July 1st, and the boundaries of which were established at the first meeting of Councils in July. If time were material it could not apply to the act of 1872 for the reason that Councils are directed by the 4th August 1st to pass the ordinance forming the wards, and the return cannot be made until the wards are formed. I think, therefore, that a new assessment can be legally effected after July 1st, even if the city lines are changed a new assessment will be necessary. This was probably the intention of the act, but as the act does not require it to be done, such assessment to be made, I think you may legally adopt the assessment of January, if no change is made in the districts.

Yours, &c.,
J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

Dr. Arthurs proposed that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Chalmers thought the ordinance should be read before the report should be adopted.

The chairman then read the ordinance preceding the reading of the statement that no change was made in any of the ward lines of the city.

Mr. Chalmers, then moved that the report of the committee be received. Carried.

Mr. Chalmers then moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. McConway, on behalf of the sub-committee, stated that body recommend no change in the ward lines because it any were allowed in any locality, it would lead to claims from others. Such action would lead to delay and opposition. It was necessary the matter should be disposed of at the first meeting of Councils.

Mr. Morrow thought that under the opinion of the City Solicitor the duty was plain to adopt the ordinance and recommend its adoption by Councils.

Mr. Campbell wished to know whether the law did not provide that no change of wards should be made except at intervals of four years.

The City Solicitor being present stated that Councils had the authority to make any change in ward limits, when found necessary.

Mr. Smith wished to have the lines of the Sixteenth ward changed, in order to have a new assessment and to accommodate some persons living in the neighborhood of the wards.

Mr. McConway would oppose any change in the ward lines, as it was necessary that no time should be lost.

Mr. Campbell thought that a new assessment was necessary, and as a change in our ward would lead to a new general assessment he would vote for a change.

The same gentleman presented a petition from residents of a certain portion of St. Clair borough to be annexed to the Second ward of East Birmingham.

Mr. Ramsey hoped any motion for a change of lines would be voted down.

Mr. Robert Brown stated that three-fourths of the representatives of the South Side were opposed to any change of lines on that side. The Second ward of East Birmingham was now the largest on the South Side, and would some day have to be divided. Many of the citizens of St. Clair were opposed to be thrown into the Second ward of East Birmingham.

Mr. Galvin, of St. Clair, agreed with the remarks of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Smith's amendment changing the lines of the Sixteenth ward, after some discussion, was voted down.

The question of the adoption of the ordinance then came up and it was unanimously adopted.

The ordinance fixes the boundaries of the wards as formerly, and numbers the new ones as follows: Crossing over the river at Hazelwood, Fourteenth ward; Thirty-first; Thirty-fourth; First ward, East Birmingham, Twenty-fifth; Second ward, East Birmingham, Twenty-sixth; St. Clair, Twenty-seventh; Second precinct, Birmingham, Twenty-eighth; First precinct, Birmingham Twenty-ninth; South Pittsburgh, Thirtieth; Allentown, Thirty-first, Mount Washington, Thirty-second; Monongahela, Thirty-third; West Pittsburgh, Thirty-fourth; Union, Thirty-fifth, and Temperanceville, Thirty-sixth.

On motion adjourned.

THE FRENCH BAND.

Meeting of Citizens.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN.

A meeting of citizens was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., to make arrangements for the reception of the Band of the French Garde Republicaine. Joshiah Cohen, Esq., was called to the chair, and Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Mr. Hall, the advance agent of the Band, announced that on account of their inability to make railroad connections, the members of the Band could not arrive until Wednesday at 11 P. M., and consequently could give but one concert on the evening of that day.

The Hon. Tetedoux hoped that a fitting reception would be given, more particularly as the citizens of western cities were making their arrival almost a triumphal entry.

One of the gentlemen present was then dispatched to the Mayor's office to ask His Honor if he would form one of a reception committee. The gentleman on his return stated that Mayor Blackmore would be glad to meet the city at the depot and welcome its members to the city. He was sorry he could not be present at meeting but one of his coal boats was ashore and he had to go and see about getting it off.

A programme was then made up. The band will be received at the depot by the Mayor of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, a committee of citizens and the Great Western Band.

It was then suggested that it would be advisable to have a turn-out of the military, and two gentlemen were detailed to visit Colonel Campbell and ask if he would allow the Duquesne Greys to turn out.

The Colonel stated that he could not see the propriety of such a proceeding, and that, though he would be order out the regiment, he would cheerfully detail any company, the members of which might wish to become an escort to the band.

Two other gentlemen were then dispatched to wait upon Captain Moore to ask him to allow his company to turn out. The Captain said that he would lay the matter before his men and report the result to the committee.

A committee of citizens, with Jo. Arthurs as chairman, was then appointed and the following route of procession laid down: From the Depot to Eleventh street; thence to Penn street, along Penn to Hand street; over Hand Street Bridge, up Anderson street to Cedar avenue and Ohio street; along Ohio to Federal; down Federal to Suspension Bridge; over Suspension Bridge, along Sixth street to Fifth avenue; up Fifth avenue to Smithfield; down Smithfield street to Monongahela House.

At three o'clock a reception will be given at the hotel.

The Great Western Band held a meeting last night, and unanimously agreed to turn out to welcome the French Band with full strength and furnish music for the procession.

Do not be induced to buy a sewing machine until you see the "Victor."
STEVENSON BROS & HAMILTON.
93 Market St., (2d floor.)

If there is anything you want in the watch, clock, or jewelry line, you can secure it at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street. There is nothing in this branch of trade which is not kept on hand at this store.

Daring hot weather the stomach can scarcely accomplish all required of it. Assist by use of Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

BREVITIES.

THE police received their new blouses yesterday.

FELIX R. BRUNOT has joined the Allegheny Central Republican Club.

ANOTHER break in the Try street sewer. Workmen will commence to sew-er up again today.

THE COAL SHIPMENT this season, an unexpected blessing, will bring back five millions of dollars to our circulating currency.

BECKWITH, the brakeman who was so badly crushed between two cars at Grouge's a few days ago, is now at his home in Latrobe, doing well.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas, Lizzie Cunningham commenced a suit for slander against Thomas and Sarah Dougherty. A capias was issued.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Charles Mattenbacker was granted a decree of divorce from his wife Mary, on the ground of bigamy.

JOHN GORMAN, the principal in the Semple robbery, was taken to the Penitentiary yesterday morning, where he will make his home for the next two years.

TOM HUGHES was arrested last night for fighting on Liberty street by officer Kane. He also kicked the police squad in the eye. He left $60 for his appearance this morning.

ABOUT one o'clock this morning a man named Barney McDonnell was found lying drunk in the gutter on Diamond alley. He was taken to the lock-up and when searched $700 was found on his person.

THERE are three brothers in Allegheny city who keep bachelor's hall, all three of whom are so much afraid of each other that they lock their doors every night and place deadly weapons under their pillows.

IN THE District Court yesterday, John W. Clarke and Jennie S., his wife, entered a suit for $5000 against Emmett Swarthmeier. The cause of action is slanderous words uttered against Mrs. Clarke. Capias issued.

W. H. BROWN, being dropped on by the unexpected rise, only sent down his first class week about half a million dollars worth of coal. If fortunate he will make about $100,000 on his enterprise, and get his many flats back.

QUITE a large meeting of the friends of Greeley, Brown and Buckalew, was held last evening at the Second ward School House. Some eighty-four citizens of the ward of all persuasions were present. Joseph S. Finch, Esq., presided. After an able speech from J. D. Patterson, Esq., the appointment of committees, &c., the meeting adjourned.

WE were favored last night with a serenade by the members of the A. P. Calhow Band. We congratulate this musical organization upon the progress they have made and thank them for visiting our office. The band gives a grand pic-nic on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at Monitor Grove, and every arrangement has been made to secure all a pleasant time.

THE boy Tate, who ran away from his home in Brooklyn, New York, was released from the lock-up yesterday. Detective Wilmot received a message from the boy's father, instructing him to let the youthful prisoner go, as he would not be sent for. The boy cried bitterly when this announcement was made to him, but said that now he had learned a lesson he would never err again.

THE Central Park menagerie and circus which is an extensively endorsed combination of animal and equestrian exhibition will give two performances in Pittsburgh this city on Monday and Tuesday, August 5th and 6th. It is only necessary to speak of the merits of this consolidated show for it visits Pittsburgh highly endorsed for fair dealing and laughing at the anti various departments of a colossal establishment.

WE understood yesterday that the Senatorial Conferees of Beaver, Butler and Washington counties have agreed to meet Angelina Grimke on referee on a nominee for Senator for that district. After an hour's search we failed to learn what effect this would have on the ticket. We think a few of the Conferees met to count noses, and talk the matter over, as no one that we could find knew anything about the meeting. The clerk at the Monongahela House has been asked if is fair to presume that no regular meeting was held.

THE central stock yards, it appears, are to be removed at last from East Liberty. The negotiations mentioned in the GAZETTE several weeks ago having been finally concluded. The company has purchased two large farms at Turtle Creek, the tracts in question having been heretofore owned by Messrs. S. M. Brinton and Samuel Walls. Between these two farms there is a tract owned by Mr. John McGinnis, who refuses to sell to the company, and to surmount this difficulty an application for the appointment of viewers will shortly be made to the Courts. The site of the present stock yards, it is understood, is to be devoted to workshops, which it is the intention of the company to construct upon a large scale.

SOME of our morning contemporaries have been moved to painful agitation, because they had the opportunity of first learning through the GAZETTE of the observatory robbery. One of them considers the case of wrath by its under account as "silly sensationalism," and then with exquisite naivete, re-publishing the story, omitting its facts from the GAZETTE, and superfluous genius, shows his wrath and indirectly intimates that we broke faith in the publication, inasmuch as "all the reporters knew of it" but withheld the facts for a few days at the urgent solicitation of Prof. Langley. This is a charmingly innocent way of covering up defeat and ignorance with special grace for one who dominated the evening previous that neither he, nor his colleagues knew anything of the affair until they first saw it in the GAZETTE. Now the whole facts of the case are that a GAZETTE reporter learned of the robbery the day after it was committed through Professor Langley, or any one connected with the observatory or through police headquarters—but the publication was withheld at the request of Prof. Langley, backed up by his friend Mayor Callow, under the express agreement that the first moment it was deemed safe to "lift the veil" that the restriction would be removed. With this understanding our report was held over a week until on Wednesday afternoon he was favored with a communication from Prof. Langley, removing the embargo, and placing the matter "at his discretion." A reporter's discretion regarding a big item is to publish it in the very next issue of his paper, and the result was the excitement and chagrin of our contemporaries. We tender them our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Officer Wier has gone to Maryland to arrest a colored man named Pearson, against whom a charge of adultery has been made by Jackson Blue.

Squire Barker yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Isaac Bumbaugh, charged with stealing twenty-six bushels of coal from the P. V. & C. Railway platform.

George Asluger, it is alleged, beat a son of Wm Reamer, for which conduct he has been an object of special interest to Alderman Neubert's police.

James Ward, it is said, has been following P. C. Howard the contractor, around the streets, and demonstrating "money or life," for a piece of work performed by him. Mr. Howard has had him arrested and jailed for safety of the peace.

Michael Kelly and Thomas Sutton, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny. They had a dispute. Michael got a black eye and a knock-down; Thomas a sore shoulder by stopping a brick. They will have hearings to-day.

Robert Sullivan was last night fined $2 and costs by Mayor Callow, for beating his wife.

Bridget O'Connell was last night fined $50 and costs by Mayor Callow, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. She was a nuisance to the neighborhood in which she lived.

Jacob Mabel, charged by John Meehan with wilfully running into his buggy at East Liberty, gave bail before Alderman Strain to appear at Court. A civil suit for damages is threatened.

Alderman McManus committed to jail one James Ward, to await trial for surety of the peace, on oath of R. C. Howard.

Justice Schmolze, of Ormsby borough, yesterday morning committed Charles Young to jail for drunkenness.

The man Evanee, who was arrested on Thursday afternoon for living a la Soleil in a house on Liberty street, was yesterday fined $25 and costs by the Mayor.

Patrick O'Neill complains before Mayor Callow that Robert Shannon of Wood's Run is in the habit of being very disorderly and beating his children.

Bridget McGee made an information yesterday before Mayor Callow charging her husband Samuel McGee with neglecting to support her. She alleges that she has been virtually deserted for five years.

Mayor Callow had five common cases before him yesterday morning.

Mayor Blackmore disposed of thirty common cases at the early hearing yesterday morning.

Mary Glenn appeared before Alderman Strain yesterday and charged Mary Fleming of Beltzhoover with disorderly conduct. She states that the accused made a practice of coming past her house at night, shouting and using abusive language toward deponent. Katie O'Connor, another woman who lived with Mrs. Fleming, preferred a similar charge against her, alleging that Mrs. Fleming came home drunk and threw her and her goods out in the street, where she had to remain all last night. Warrants were issued, and Mrs. O'Connor was sent to the Poor authorities.

RECKLESS CARELESSNESS.

Two Children Poisoned.

Owing to the reckless carelessness of one of Mayor Blackmore's police two young girls came near meeting with death on Thursday night from poisoning. It appears that this officer (whose name is not known) gave to certain farmers, portions of deadly sausage which had been prepared for the purpose of killing unmuzzled dogs. These men it appears saw a dog in the store of Mr. A. B. McGinty, No. 310 Fifth avenue, and threw into the store portions of the poisoned meat. These were picked up by two little girls named Maggie Ferry and Lizzie Moorhead, who ate of the poisoned morsels. Fortunately the dose was so large that no sooner had a mouthful or two been swallowed than vomiting ensued, and the lives of the little ones were thus saved.

Such reckless carelessness deserves punishment, and it is to be hoped that Mayor Blackmore will use every effort to find out which of his officers is to blame and immediately dismiss him from the force.

Persons Wanting one of the finest locations for a suburban home at Sewickly, can now buy the best ten acre lot ever offered for sale there, planted with the best of fruit and evergreens, adjoining Mrs. Jones' residence at Quaker Valley station. Inquire of C. Beringer, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. tf.

Fifty Thousand Dollars to loan on first class mortgages, from $5,000 to $15,000 each, at a low rate of interest. C. Beringer, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. tf.

ROBBERIES ON PENN STREET.

The Street Infested by Sneak Thieves.

For the past week Penn street seems to have been left to the mercy of a gang of sneak thieves, who have carried on their nefarious thieving in daylight as well as in the dark hours of early morning. The police authorities have been notified of the fact, at anyrate in two instances, but at the present writing no arrests have been made.

NUMBER ONE

A few mornings since the lady who resides at No. 307 Penn street, rose about half past six o'clock for the purpose of visiting the Market House before the heat of the day made that building unbearable. Entering her dining room she was surprised to find the major part of the wardrobe which would dress two gentlemen lying upon the floor. All sorts of dire forebodings and queer conjectures passed through her mind. Fears that some one had committed suicide and feared to soil his clothes or that some bloody tragedy had been enacted were uppermost. Summoning courage however she proceeded to the second story back bed-room and after some knocking, ascertained that the owners of the partial wardrobes were alive and had been sleeping soundly. The clothes were left at their owner's door, and on being searched it was found that a gold watch and gold chain, two pocket-books, some valuable papers, and a fifty cigar had been stolen. The thief entered by a back window which was found open. Information of the robbery was left at the Mayor's office.

NUMBER TWO.

The next night the hallways of 299 Penn avenue was entered and the hat rack relieved of two coats and a hat, all that the thief could lay his hands on.

NUMBER THREE.

On Thursday, some time time during broad daylight, a sneak thief successfully operated at the residence of Mrs. Johnson, next door to Hudepohl's restaurant. The lady of the house espies as a sleeping room, the chamber at the head of the stairs on the second story. On a bureau in this room which stands near the door, she has been in the habit of depositing her jewelry in a box. The casket was all safe on Thursday morning but at dinner time it was gone as well as its contents. The jewelry which it contained was of the value of $200 consisting of a diamond ring, watch and chain and other valuables.

The rapid succession of these three robberies and the fact that they have been perpetrated in the very heart of the city is matter for serious consideration. The attention of the police authorities is again called to the robberies with the hope that some steps may be taken towards stopping such bold thieving.

TROUBLE IN GREENVILLE.

Closing the "Bars"—The Burgess and the People at Logger Heads.

Our Greenville neighbors, says the Mercer *Dispatch*, are in trouble. They make extensive preparations for a Fourth of July celebration, and anticipated a "big time." The Burgess, in accordance, with the authority invested in, and the duty imposed on him, sent an officer to the several hotels and eating houses, to notify them to close their bars, and not, under any circumstances dispense any of the ardent, under penalty of the law. This proclamation affected the hotel keepers, considering their sacred rights (?) infringed, determined on retaliation, and turning their boarders into the street, closed their doors, shut off the water, and the bath houses from their pumps, and placed things in a "monotone-atable" condition generally. People went in to their eating houses and laughingly ask for accommodations, left; others heard it and did not go; others determined to "stick it out on this line." Stuck it is, and they are living on the "crumbs of comfort" they could pick up in the cellar, "things to eat and drink." The new dodge excited the inhabitants with conflicting feelings of delight and disgust, from which the latter is in the ascendant and interest that it was intended should be thrown into the celebration. As a consequence the town is dull, the glorious old eagle never cripped and dampened, and the 4th not worth a cent. The celebration fell short of their expectation, and everybody got mad. The Burgess rushed into print, "Pinkeboard," and a "Citizen" rushes in to defend the others. The conflicting interests are discussing the affair with a vengeance, and the point reached is the atmospheric indicator; in South it is "red hot" up there, if we may judge by report. Somebody advertises for 7,000 rails with which to fence in the town, and meantime the landlords have "taken water," and opened up their basheries, with the gin mills omitted, and the diminished population are again cossoted with the knowledge that the worst is over, can now get a couch on which to stretch his limbs, and "something to eat," even if he does have to content himself with low-wine and butternilk, in lieu of strong liquid nourishment.

THE GREAT SALE.

Grand Closing Out—Goods Marked Down—Everybody's Purse to be Reached—An Unexampled Opportunity.

Enterprise and business tact are always appreciated, was our thought yesterday while passing down Federal street, and observing the stream of people apparently from all quarters, entering into the dry goods house of Messrs. A. W. Erwin & Co., Nos. 172 & 174 Federal street. The unusual stir in the vicinity caused us to pause for a moment to make inquiries further, and the result was a discovery, the particulars of which we opine will be interesting to our readers. It seems that the energetic head of the firm recently decided to give his patrons the advantage of even cheaper rates than have heretofore ruled at this establishment, and for this purpose had a general inventory made, and all the goods marked down to prices which seem marvellous. The fact was not long in circulating and hence the rush upon the house.

An inspection of the stock and prices fully accounted for the enthusiasm of the purchasers. There was especially a reduction in the line of Summer goods, ladies suits and dress patterns. In this latter article—dress goods—the house has made a specialty, and always has on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of goods in that line of every known suitable material, color, quality and style. Their stock of this class for Summer wear has been universally complete, and our lady readers who desire bargains such as will cause them to open their eyes in amazement, should at once join the throng that rendezvous at Erwin's.

It would be impossible to give in a brief note, a list of even the leading lines in which bargains may be secured, but we can assure our readers that few such opportunities have been offered them for securing a full supply of dry goods, for the smallest possible outlay and we would advise all to make no delay in attending the sale. Remember it is not an auction sale, but the goods have been simply marked down and are laid over the counters in the usual way and purchasers have every opportunity of making their own selections, and inspecting the goods. The sale will be continued until further notice, and—"a word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

Fine Jewelry.
Fine Jewelry,
Fine Jewelry,
Fine Jewelry,
Fine Jewelry,
at Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

House Drainage.

Jas. Reno, 41 Federal street, Allegheny, keeps constantly on hand experienced workmen in superintend the laying of house drains, as well as the furnishing of the best sewer pipes in the world.

All those elegant summer suits have not yet been disposed of at the Boston One Price Store, No. 59 Smithfield street, and patrons may still secure the handsome and stylish and comfortable garments, under which they will be better enabled to withstand the heat.

Truth and Poetry.

Milton puts into the mouth of Lucifer, in "Paradise Lost," these memorable words.

"TO BE WEAK IS MISERABLE."

Never was a truer sentiment uttered than this supposed to be wrung from the Arch-fiend on his impotence and agony. Every victim of nervous debility, or of that depressing languor, which is one of the most common results of malaria and biliousness, can testify to the misery of mind and body which they involve. The most pitiable object in creation is the nervous paralytic, the mind is haunted by anxiety and fear; and the sufferer is as incapable of applying himself energetically to any kind of business as if he were under the influence of a dose of conlaspeyre. This terrible mental and physical condition need not, however, be endured for forty-eight hours by any human being. PLANTATION BITTERS is an absolute specific for all the torments which a deranged stomach, a disordered liver, and shattered nerves, superinduce. 7:TH SAS

Striped linen coats just the thing for summer wear, for a dollar at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 59 Smithfield street. Good goods and cheap prices is the motto at No. 95 Smithfield street.

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion avenue Allegheny, is turning out some of the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop. Their Platform Spring Buggies, Side Bar and *Platform Spring Wagons*, and also specially, *the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Skeleton Wheel*, are unsurpassed by all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness; also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best materials used, and only the best workmanship. Orders filled in 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work warranted. Address C. COLEMAN & SON, Allegheny City, Pa.

The Victor will sew the heaviest materia or the finest fabric.
STEVENSON BROS & HAMILTON.
93 Market St., (2d floor.)

The American Buttonhole and Overseaming

machine, of which Messrs. James Espy No. 178 Liberty street is the agent possesses advantages over all others in the market, that can only be appreciated by an examination of its practical workings, by calling at the office. Ladies can see it in use, and judge of its merits.

Don't trust that fine watch to the tender mercies of inferior workmen; but if you want it put in order and not ruined, take it to Haslett & Kennedy's, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Political matters are beginning to warm up a little, now that the primary has been squarely made, but no matter how high the excitement rises, it is important that young gentlemen and old gentlemen, and all in need of boys, youth's, or men's clothing, will find it convenient to call at the popular store, south-west corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, Messrs. Uriling, Folansbee & Co., will continue to supply their patrons with stylish suits at the same low rates.

The Best.

The most durable, and by far the strongest sewer pipe is to be had at the Terracotta House of Jas. Reno, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

You can get an elegant, stylish, and durable road wagon of the very neatest and best pattern, and for a reasonable price at the warerooms of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 & 171 Penn avenue.

Miss Kellogg's Starring Tour.

Miss Kellogg is having one unbroken round of triumph in her English tour. The London Saturday *Review* says of her: "We may add to the list of Mr. Mapleson's new-comers the young American prima donna, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, for, while unknown to us, she has been four or five years absent. Miss Kellogg, who raised great hopes when she first appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, has more than justified them, and is now a real artist. This was apparent in her Lindi di Chamoud, and in her Lucia, the first two characters assigned to her both of which she had essayed in London previously. Still more was it apparent in her Gilda ("Rigoletto"), a performance alike clever and replete with charm. Miss Kellogg is welcome, because she is in earnest and does not choose, to hail, as if she had already reached the goal, if she continues to advance as she has hitherto advanced, great things may confidently be expected of her."

The Boston Post doubts if Mr Livingstone is worth the $250,000 which it cost the New York *Herald* to find him.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Flour in fair demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7@8.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio $8.50@9.50; St. Louis $10.75. Wheat scarce; prime wanted; red $1.08. Rye 70c. Corn dull; yellow 55c; mixed western 60@62c. Oats less active; white 43@44c mixed 41@42c. Petroleum crude 16c; refined 22c. Whiskey held at 92½c.

Live Stock.

ALBANY, July 19.—The cattle market opens strong, sellers dictating terms; supply numbers 339 car loads, against 458 last week, a falling off equal to 2,550 head; in quality the receipts are not as good as last week; higher prices are realized, 7¼c, the range being 6¾@8¾c. At the close the sales showed an advance of from ¼c to ¾c. Sheep and lambs; 4 car loads more than last week; demands active for both; sales of sheep at 6¼@7½c; lambs 9½@10c, and extra 11c. Sales 360.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton good ordinary 20¼c; low middling 21¼c; middling 22½c; receipts 150 bales; no exports; stock 13,725 bales; week's sales 1,000; net receipts 320; gross 647; exports to Liverpool 2,629; Havre 1,578; coastwise 2,417.

MOBILE, July 19.—Cotton dull; middling 22c; net receipts 11 bales; gross 45; exports coastwise 654; stock 987; weekly net receipts 60; exports coastwise 630; sales 25.

GALVESTON, July 19.—Cotton nominally; good ordinary 20¼c; receipts 9 bales; sales 20; stock 433; weekly receipts 14; exports coastwise 216;